

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHAROOSHAN M. WENTA IN 1918.

VOL. XV NO. 53

BOMBAY THURSDAY MARCH 3 1927

ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India
(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
5 Mar.	NAIDERA		15,993
7 "	RAZMAK		10,002
12 "	KANPURA		15,993
19 "	RAZMAK		10,002
23 "	CHINA		7,982
29 "	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
2 Apr.	NAIDERA		15,993
9 "	RAZMAK		10,002
16 "	RAZMAK		10,002
23 "	RAZMAK		10,002
30 "	RAZMAK		10,002
7 May	RAZMAK		10,002
14 "	RAZMAK		10,002
21 "	RAZMAK		10,002
28 "	RAZMAK		10,002
4 June	RAZMAK		10,002
11 "	RAZMAK		10,002
18 "	RAZMAK		10,002
25 "	RAZMAK		10,002
2 July	RAZMAK		10,002
9 "	RAZMAK		10,002
16 "	RAZMAK		10,002
23 "	RAZMAK		10,002
30 "	RAZMAK		10,002

Extra Steamer 7th March at 6 P. M. to ADEN only.

Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

First Class Passengers only.

Extra Steamer at following reduced rates:-

1st Saloon to London—£20, £70 and £90.

1st Saloon to Marseilles—£12, £32 and £52.

2nd Saloon to London—£14 and £32.

2nd Saloon to Marseilles—£10 and £28.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabin.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "Kaisar-i-Hind" on the 4th June, 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:-

To London and back by Sea £109

To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120

To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about. Steamers. Tons.

1927

10th Mar. DUMANA 8,127

24th Mar. MANDALA 8,246

14th April MARGHA 8,298

12th May DOMALA 8,441

On most of the P. & O. Mail Steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers cots for infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1927

3rd March GOGRA For Shanghai.

4th Mar. DEVANHA China & Japan.

10th Mar. MOOLTAN At Colombo for Australia.

4th Mar. TATEISHI MARU For Japan.

10th Mar. DELTA China & Japan.

10th Mar. COMORIN At Colombo for Australia.

29th Mar. NELLORE China & Japan.

31st Mar. MALOJA For Colombo & Australia.

12th April NYANZA China & Japan.

12th April MOLDAVIA At Colombo for Australia.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Rangoon Maru	5059	13 Feb.	24 Feb.
Tomi Maru	5444	17 "	2 Mar.
Ryujin Maru	6243	21 "	3 "
Awa Maru	6028	28 "	12 "
Seiya Maru	6550	12 "	2 "
Hyeyan Maru	4614	15 "	26 "
Tokushima M.	5976	18 "	23 "
Hankow Maru	4104	23 "	6 Apr.

* For Karachi

* Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay

Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusan"

OSAKA SHOEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer. Arrival. Departure.

Koryu Maru 9th Feb. 1927 18th Feb. 1927

Manshu Maru 17th " 26th "

Celebes Maru 20th " 3rd March "

Borneo Maru 25th " 10th "

Indo Maru 6th March " 15th "

Shiraha Maru 14th " 21st "

Heinan Maru 14 " 25th "

Shinnoh Maru 25th " 5th April "

* Calls at Colombo.

For Particulars apply to:-

T. OHARA, Manager,

Phone No. 22180, Telegrams: "SHOEN."

P. O. Box No. 355.

Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

NO. 35, MEADOWS STREET, Behind Currency Bank.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvasers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to: GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI, Secretary and Treasurer.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927

4th Mar. CHAKLA Buzeh via Karachi

6th Mar. VITA Karachi via Kathiawar Ports.

9th Mar. BARPETTA Buzeh via Karachi

16th Mar. KARAPARA Persian Gulf Ports East & South Africa.

* Terminates voyage at Karachi Passengers for Bushire Mahommedrah and Bushire tranship to "VARSOVA" at Karachi.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Buzeh.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with

MAKINNON MAKENZIE & CO.

Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed. MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

	Daily Edition.	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 20	Rs. 25	
6 Months	Rs. 10	Rs. 12-8	
3 Months	Rs. 5	Rs. 6-4	
1 Month	Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4	

Subscription to Foreign Countries

Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

Local. Mofussil. Foreign

Yearly Rs. 3/8 Rs. 4 Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:-

Date of paper

Time of delivery

Name of Subscriber

Address

Register No.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

486-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 2525.

TO SECURE

Growth of perfect health, purity of body and nobleness of soul, please go through our booklet

"BRAHMA CHARYA"

(Continence)

Sent gratis and post free on writing to:-

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,

JAMNAGAR.

BUY THE BEST

KATNI

"CASTLE" BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

IS THE BEST

GUARANTEED OVER THE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION (REVISED 1925.)

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

AGENTS:-C. MACDONALD & Co.,

LAXMI BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:-Saturia City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second	1923	Rs. 27,737
Third	1923	Rs. 1,16,644

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:-

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR, Saturia City.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:- 7 Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

BONUS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

In the Valuation as at 31st December 1925 a comparison of Assets with Liabilities shows a

Surplus of Rs. 8,40,044

enabling Bonuses to be paid at the following rates in respect of the past four years:-

Rs. 1 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Whole Life Assurance Policies.

Rs. 10 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Endowment Assurance Policies.

Provision has been made for Interim Bonuses.

PRESENT POSITION OF THE COMPANY.

LIFE FUNDS

at the end of 1925—Rs. 82,70,393. Premium Income for 1925—Rs. 16,46,680.

Rate of Interest earned on mean Fund of 1925 Rs. 6-10-6 % net.

Rate anticipated in the Valuation calculation Rs. 4-0-0 % net.

Difference being Interest profit Rs. 2-10-6

Low Premiums. Prompt Claim Settlements. Undoubted Security.

APPLY TO:- BRANCH SECRETARY, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

ANNAS 4 A DAY

WHICH YOU EASILY and UNKNOWINGLY SPEND IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE

National Indian Life

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1927.)

WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH OLD AGE AND FAMILY PROVISIONS

AFTER YOU GET AND A POLICY OF

Rs. 1,500 IN CASH FULLY PAIDUP PAYABLE AFTER DEATH.

Rs. 1,500

Rs. 3,000

WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER.

Give us an opportunity to tell you how it is.

For all particulars and forms apply to:-

BRANCH SECRETARY

Bombay Branch.

40-42, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

MARTIN & Co., Managing Agents.

Head Office: 6-7, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA.

AGENTS WANTED

ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

INDIA PROVIDENT Co., Ltd.

SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.

Funds about Rs. 1 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 as per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA; or to

Messrs. **R. M. DIVADKAR & Co.,** Chief Agents, Esocf Building, D'Lima Street, Mangalore, Bombay

INSURE WITH:-

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.,

Trustee-Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES. INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000

No promise of Reversionary Bonus, But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference of premium with the bonus giving offices with very payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to:-

Messrs. ADHEKARI DEENDRAYAL & Co., P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., Calcutta.

Opp. Gopal Bungalow, Afzalgunj Road, A. C. PARIKH, 375, Sandhurst Rd. Bombay 4 (Bombay Chief Agent)

Hydrabad (Deccan)

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICER with special experience of Anaesthesia. Apply HON. SECRETARY Sir Hukisondas Nurrotdas Hospital, New Charni Road.

80

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.

Premier and Largest Hotel for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 1, 6, 4 and 2-8 per diem. Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL"

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

FREE—A BLACK-BIRD FOUNTAIN PEN: For particulars, Write to: BHARATI HOUSE, Krishnaraj Mohalla, Mysore.

19

THE GWALIOR
SUN BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21986

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

"Bombay Chronicle,"
Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

FOR SALE—Two FORD CARS in working order. Apply MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."

J. A.

PROFESSION.

BE HERO and SATISFY your lovely wife thrillingly by air. Weakness no object stylish methods on rupees two strictly in advance. A. S. PAUL, ST. & Export B. C. Sheffield Bombay, 13.

R75

DIVINE HELP:—When human element completely fails and you are in need of some superior power to help you, you must consult:—Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Teller and Evil Counteractor, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Trial form free on application.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once post V. P. P. for ams 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

WANTED—Second hand one HALF-PRESS BOX 17 feet and one FURNISHER 500 lbs. Maker Nasmith Wilson. Apply Box No. 1921 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

R78

EDUCATIONAL.

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE, No. 1, Meerut. (Registered under Act XXI of 1860). Teaches Homoeopathy, Electro-Homoeopathy, Biochemistry, Dentistry and Ayurvedic, both by regular training and correspondence and grants Diplomas. Supplies medicines and accessories at cheap rates. Treats chronic and complicated cases. Please apply for prospectus to Dr. R. R. GUPTA, H.M.D. PRINCIPAL, Meerut.

R1895

FOR rapid and thorough training in Short-hand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SFORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, opposite Thakker Bros., near Bhuleswar Fire Brigade, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay, Managing Proprietor B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B. Concession given to poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for ladies. Our Typewriters are new.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS Legal and Public Notification are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-3-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th & Subsequent	
Insertions ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

DELHI MUNICIPALITY

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the following posts and will be received by the undersigned upto 31st March, 1927. The applicants should state age and qualifications and submit copies of their testimonials, which will not be returned. Applications must be submitted on prescribed forms to be obtained from the undersigned. The applicants having experience of Town Improvement will be preferred. One Supervisor at Rs. 200 p. m. Two Surveyors at Rs. 80 p. m. each. The appointments will be temporary and for the present for one year only.

(Sd.) RAGHUBIR SINGH,
Municipal Engineer.

Delhi, Town Hall,
19th February, 1927.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, will be held at the Central Bank Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 3rd March, 1927 at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Report of the Directors and the Audited Accounts for the period ending 31st December, 1926.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
5. To do such other work as may be placed before the meeting by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board,
H. C. CAPTAIN.

Secretary.

Bombay, February 1927.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Bank will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 21st February, 1927 to MONDAY, the 7th March, 1927, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
H. C. CAPTAIN.

Secretary.

N. B.—Dividend Warrants for the half year ending 31st December, 1926 will be posted to the shareholders at their registered addresses on or after the 8th March, 1927. Intimation of any change of address should be given to the Bank immediately.

28228

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT VILLE PARLE. Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2604, of 1923 (Nazari vs. Amtobhai), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on SUNDAY, the 26th instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following property:—

FIRSTLY:—All that piece of land or ground together with the bungalow and out-houses standing thereon situate at Ville Parle, District Thana, Sub-District Bandra admeasuring about 12 acres and 1/2 guntas bearing Survey No. 140, Pot Nos. 10-11-12, assessment Rs. 2-3-0 and bounded on the East by Survey No. 140, Pot Nos. 3, 10, 17, 18, 20 on the West by Survey No. 140, Pot Nos. 5, 9, 51, on the South by Survey No. 140, Pot Nos. 7, 14, and on the North by Survey No. 140, Pot Nos. 20, 23.

SECONDLY:—All that piece of land or ground situate at Ville Parle, District Thana, Sub-District Bandra, admeasuring about 4-3/4 guntas, bearing Survey No. 140, Pot Nos. 9-10, assessment Rs. 0-10-0.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Amin and Desai, Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

By order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

A lot of unclaimed articles such as gold and silver ornaments, wearing apparel, gold and nickel watches, cycle, etc., etc.

By order of the concerned and on account of the Underwriters:—

28 cases glass mirrors.

21 cases Pale Bar Soap, Primrose Bar Soap, etc.

By order of the 6th Presidency Magistrate:—

Cupboard, table, easy chair, wearing apparel, cycle, brassware, wooden boxes, stools, zinc, etc., etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred Brougham.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred office Shigram.

1 Bay Arab horse in harness.

1 Water horse in harness.

BENNETT & CO.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

Under instructions received from the Director of Contracts, C. S. Branch, Army Headquarters, Simla, the undersigned will sell by public auction:—

Group 1. Leather, leather goods, harness and saddle, clothing, grinder and textiles.

Group 2. Machinery, machine tools, tools of all descriptions.

Group 3. Vehicles of all natures, wheels, and metals of all descriptions.

Group 4. Telegraph stores, telephone and wireless equipments, and wireless stores.

Group 5. Lamps of all descriptions, mechanical stores, lorries, cars and fittings.

Group 6. Packing cases, packing materials, lighting jacks, lifting tackles, wire ropes, cordage, timber articles, spokes, girders, draught poles, scotchies, planks, boxes, covers, water proofs, and paulins, miscellaneous articles of harness and hospital stores, scales, weighing machines, weights, etc., oils, paints, chemicals, steel barrels, drums, instruments of various descriptions and technicals, etc. on 7th, 9th, 11th, 14th, 16th, and 18th March, 1927, respectively at the Central disposal Dump, Dum-Dum Cantonment (Bengal) from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 1-30 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily. The detailed lists of stores, conditions of sale and other particulars connected therewith may be obtained free of charge from the undersigned on application.

KHAN BHADUR HAJI, M.A.,
BAQI KHAN, M.A. QUALIFY KHAN,
Government Auctioneers,
Chuk, Allahabad, U. P.

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE of 35 Bales of White Nainsooks and 77 Cases and 15 Bales of White Mulls.

By the Order of Messrs. Ralli Bros. and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Keshavji Nanji of Lakshmidas Khimji Market, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 7th March, 1927 at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their auction rooms at No 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

2 Bales each containing 150 pieces of White Nainsooks No. 9234 30" x 18 yards.

3 Bales each containing 150 pieces of White Nainsooks No. 9274 30" x 18 yards.

3 Bales each containing 150 pieces of White Nainsooks No. 2/4 Hearts, 32" x 18 yards.

3 Bales each containing 150 pieces of White Nainsooks No. 5/7 Hearts, 37" x 18 yards.

4 Bales each containing 150 pieces of White Nainsooks No. 8/10 Hearts, 32" x 18 yards.

3 Bales each containing 150 pieces of White Nainsooks No. 97800 43" x 22 yards.

1 Bale containing 136 pieces of White Nainsooks No. 98900 48" x 22 yards.

3 Bales each containing 150 pieces of White Nainsooks No. 44777 44" x 22 yards.

3 Bales each containing 150 pieces of White Nainsooks No. 55888, 49" x 22 yards.

3 Bales each containing 150 pieces of White Nainsooks No. 66999, 53" x 22 yards.

2 Bales each containing 150 pieces of White Nainsooks RR, 44" x 18 yards.

2 Bales each containing 150 pieces of White Nainsooks RRRR, 49" x 18 yards.

3 Bales each containing 150 pieces of White Nainsooks RRRRR, 53" x 18 yards.

3 Cases each containing 150 pieces of White Mulls R 13, 35" x 18 yards.

1 case containing 145 pieces of White Mulls R 13, 35" x 18 yards.

4 cases each containing 150 pieces of White Mulls R 13, 68" x 18 yards.

1 case containing 145 pieces of White Mulls R 13, 64" x 18 yards.

4 cases each containing 150 pieces of White Mulls R 13, 68" x 18 yards.

4 cases each containing 150 pieces of White Mulls RR, 46" x 20 yards.

4 cases each containing 150 pieces of White Mulls RRR, 51" x 20 yards.

2 Cases each containing 150 pieces of White Mulls RRRR, 56" x 20 yards.

1 case containing 150 pieces of White Mulls No. 1, 42" x 20 yards.

5 cases each containing 150 pieces of White Mulls No. 21, 43 1/2" x 20 yards.

5 cases each containing 150 pieces of White Mulls No. 31, 43 1/2" x 20 yards.

2 cases each containing 150 pieces of White Mulls No. 41, 33 1/2" x 20 yards.

2 cases each containing 150 pieces of White Mulls B 11, 37" x 18 yards.

2 cases each containing 150 pieces of White Mulls C 11, 42" x 18 yards.

2 cases each containing 150 pieces of White Mulls D 11, 47" x 18 yards.

3 cases each containing 150 pieces of White Mulls No. 500,000, 46" x 20 yards.

1 case containing 150 pieces of White Mulls Fruit Seller, 46" x 20 yards.

2 cases each containing 150 pieces of White Mulls Hanooman 46" x 20 yards.

2 cases each containing 150 pieces of White Mulls Flag, Fountain, 46" x 20 yards.

5 cases each containing 150 pieces of White Mulls No. 8690, 46" x 20 yards.

9 cases each containing 200 pieces of White Mulls Jug, 27" x 18 yards.

2 cases each containing 150 pieces of White Mulls B 70, 62" x 20 yards.

2 cases each containing 150 pieces of White Mulls B.C. D, 62" x 20 yards.

15 Bales each containing 150 pieces of White Mulls Pankha, 57" x 20 yards.

N. B.:—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS

MONDAY 7th Mar. 1927
at 9-30 p.m.

MARVELLOUS CONJURING
MAGIC—PERFORMANCES

BY

The Great Blind Magician

Prof. L. K. SHAH,

THE WILLIAM TELL OF INDIA.

Under the Patronage of

Sir HORMASJI KAVASJI D. ADENWALA.

AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY FOR BOMBAY PUBLIC.

The blind Professor has received universal approbation from the public as well as eminent publicists for his Marvellous Conjuring Magic performances—and has received not less than 103 GOLD MEDALS.

DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY
PLACE—

GRANT ROAD, VICTORIA THEATRE.

TICKETS:—Extra 4-8-0 First Class 2-4-0 Third 1-2-0
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HERE'S RARE ENTERTAINMENT!!!

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

FRIDAY, 4TH MARCH AT 6-30 P.M.

SHREEMATI KAMALADEVI

AND

HARINDRANATH CHATTOPADHYAYA

WILL PRESENT

A VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT

PROGRAMME:—

1. Song offering.

2. Music.

3. From Merchant of Venice.

(Shylock, Antonio and Bassanio)

4. The River Girl.

5. Song from Rabindranath Tagore.

Interval.

6. Returned from Abroad.

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POPULAR PRICES:—

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ARE YOU GOING?

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Smallest Men and Women in the World

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GALA OPENING SAT. MARCH 5TH AT 9-30 P.M.

Special Matinees TUES. & SAT.

Every Child in Bombay Should See the Midgets.

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Featuring

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"ARGENTINE LOVE"

Featuring

BEBE DANIELS RICARDO CORTEZ

Here's supreme entertainment for lovers of Romance.

country-boy story with a kick!

A FIRST NATIONAL PICTURE

CONSTANCE TALMADGE

IN

A BIG COMEDY HIT

"Her Night of Romance"

A side-splitting fun film.

A star with a real name and

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON	
New York, Mar. 1.	
March ..	14.58+.25
July ..	14.70+.24
October ..	14.82+.18
December ..	14.95+.15
January ..	14.96
Middling Spot ..	14.85+.35

NEW ORLEANS COTTON	
New York, Mar. 1.	
March ..	Closed
July ..	Closed
Middling Spot ..	Closed

NEW YORK 10-55 A.M. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	
March ..	14.29+.15
July ..	14.43+.15
October ..	14.59+.12
December ..	14.30+.18
January ..	14.43+.17
July ..	14.58+.14

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.	
New York, Mar. 1.	
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	48,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	19,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	81,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.	
Liverpool, Mar. 1.	
February ..	7.52+.07
March ..	7.59+.06
April ..	7.67+.05
May ..	7.71+.05
June ..	7.78+.05
July ..	7.80+.05
August ..	7.82+.05
September ..	7.84+.05
October ..	7.86+.05
November ..	7.89+.05
December ..	7.91+.05
January ..	7.92+.05
February ..	7.94+.06
March ..	7.85+.07

SALES.	
Liverpool, Mar. 1.	
Sales at Liverpool ..	15,000
Sales on Speculation ..	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil

EGYPTIAN COTTON.	
Liverpool, Mar. 1.	
February ..	13.34+.11
March ..	13.35+.09
April ..	13.36+.06
May ..	13.37+.04
June ..	13.38+.03
July ..	13.41+.03
August ..	13.50+.03
September ..	13.52+.03
October ..	13.52+.02
November ..	13.59+.02
December ..	13.55+.01
January ..	13.60+.02
February ..	13.60+.02
March ..	13.75unchd

INDIAN COTTON.	
Liverpool, Mar. 1.	
Scinde Good ..	5.95unchd
Scinde Fully Good ..	6.15
Scinde Fine ..	6.35
Bengal Good ..	6.05
Bengal Fully Good ..	6.25
Bengal Fine ..	6.45
Oomra Good ..	6.45
Oomra Fully Good ..	6.70
Oomra Fine ..	6.95
Broach Good ..	6.40
Broach Fully Good ..	6.70
Broach Fine ..	7.00

LONDON PRODUCE.	
London, March 1.	
Cottonseed, Bombay ..	28/15/0
Mar/Apr shipment offered ..	28/15/0
Castorseed, Bombay ..	28/15/0
Mar/Apr shipment offered ..	28/15/0
Rapeseed, Toria, ton ..	28/15/0
Mar/Apr shipment offered ..	28/15/0
Rapeseed, Toria ..	28/15/0
Apr/May shipment nominal ..	28/15/0
Castorseed, Calcutta ..	28/15/0
Mar/Apr shipment paid ..	28/15/0
Castorseed, Calcutta ..	28/15/0
Apr/May shipment paid ..	28/15/0
Market:—Bombay Cottonseed: Inactive.	
Castorseed: Prices firmly held.	
Rapeseed: Steady but little doing.	

LOCAL MARKETS CLOSED

Bombay, Mar. 2.
All local Markets are closed to-day being Hindu Holiday of "Maha Shivratri."

WEEKLY BULLION REVIEW

Bombay, March 2.
The following weekly Bullion report is issued by Messrs. Devkarani Nanjee, Bullion Brokers, Bombay under to-day's date:—
Our Silver market shows a net decline of 6 annas compared to the price at the end of the last week. The market upto the middle of the week was steady but later declined on easier foreign markets and fears of duty on Silver which did not materialize. The highest price for the 1st settlement touched during the week was Rs. 61-6-0 on the 23rd February and the lowest Rs. 59-7-0 on the 28th February, the range for the week being Rs. 1-10.
T.T. Shanghai on London is 0 1/2 lower than the last week. The highest rate for T. T. Shanghai on London was 2-7 1/2 on the 22nd February and the lowest 2-6 1/2 on the 28th February.
The London price shows a drop of 0 5/8d. in comparison to the last week. The market has remained easy with China a seller and India latterly a buyer.
The New York Silver price is 56 1/8 cents, i.e. 1 1/4 cent. under last week. The highest rate was 57 3/8 cents on the 21st February and the lowest 56 1/8 cents on the 28th February.
The prices for Gold are about unchanged, yesterday's closing being Rs. 21-9-6 for ready, Rs. 21-10-0 for the first settlement and Rs. 21-11-0 for the second settlement. The London price having declined to 24-10 3/4 on the 22nd February closed 24-11 1/2 yesterday.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.	
London, March 1.	
Chartered Bank of J.A. & C. ..	£ 19-3/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank ..	£ 118-1/2
P and O Banking Corporation ..	£ 48
National Bank ..	£ 6-1/4
Funding Loan 4 per cent ..	£ 86-7/8
Conversion Loan ..	£ 74-7/8
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent ..	£ 101-3/4
Rupce Paper 3 1/2 per cent ..	£ 57
Indian Stock 3 per cent ..	£ 59-5/8
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent ..	£ 60-1/4
Sterling Loan ..	£ 55-3/8
Consols ..	£ 101-1/4
War Loan 5 per cent ..	£ 91-1/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent ..	£ 91-1/4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.	
London, March 1.	
Interest Day to Day Loans 4 per cent.	
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 4 per cent.	
Bank Bills 3 months 4 1/2 per cent.	
Bank Bills 6 months 4 1/2 per cent.	
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 5 1/4 per cent.	
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5 3/4 per cent.	

LONDON EXCHANGES.	
London, March 1.	
T.T. Berlin on London ..	2046-7/8
T.T. Amsterdam on London ..	1211-7/8
T.T. Brussels on London ..	34-80
T.T. Madrid on London ..	28-84
T.T. Milan on London ..	110-84
T.T. Rome on London ..	25-32
T.T. Paris on London ..	123-99

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.	
London, March 1.	
Barletta Russo, per 65 lb ..	50/3
Mar/Apr shipment sellers 50/3	
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb ..	50/3
Mar/Apr shipment sellers 51/	
Market: Quiet but steady.	
Wheat, Australian ..	52/9
Mar/Apr shipment value 52/9	
Wheat, Choice White Karachi ..	51/3
May/June shipment sellers 51/3	

LINSEED.	
London, March 1.	
Linseed, Calcutta, ton ..	£ 17/7/6
Linseed, Calcutta ..	£ 18/0/0
Linseed, La Plata c.i.f. ton ..	£ 18/0/0
Mar/Apr shipment offered 18/18/0	
Market:—Demand poor.	
Linseed, Bombay ton ..	£ 18/17/6
Mar/Apr shipment nominal 18/17/6	

LINSEED OIL.	
London, March 1.	
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt ..	31/1/2
Apr/May delivery buyers 31/1/2	
May/Aug. delivery paid and buyers 31/1/2	

LONDON SILVER.	
London, March 1.	
Silver: India Lough. Offerings small.	
Market quiet ..	26-1/4
Forward ..	26

LONDON GOLD.	
London, March 1.	
Bar Gold Fine, per oz ..	£ 447-1/2

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.	
New York, March 1.	
Demand Bills ..	484-75

LONDON METALS.	
London, March 1.	
Copper English Bst Selected ..	£ 61

EDUCATIONAL VALUE OF SUGGESTION.

DR. W. NUNAN'S LECTURE.

Dr. W. Nunan gave a very interesting and instructive discourse on "the educational value of suggestion" at the young women's Christian Association Hall on Monday evening.
Dr. Nunan said that there was no single subject on which more ignorance was displayed and more nonsense was talked than that of suggestion. The reason of it was that very few people studied and examined it. Until, the aftermath of the Great War there were in the mind of the people two decided opinions regarding suggestion. One was that it was quackery and the other was that any attempt to study the working of the mental machine was contrary to the laws of god. By psychology people meant the study of the mental processes including the reaction of the mind to suggestion. All suggestions came from within or without and no suggestion from without was transformed into fact or act until it had been accepted by the self or Ego. Suggestion was defined as the sub-conscious realization of an idea, since sanity and insanity were states of relative mentality, it would seem impertinent to attempt to dogmatize or even to speculate regarding the mind and its sub-conscious. The sub-conscious would never forget nor would it ever sleep. Every thought, every idea, that would pass through the mind would be pigeon-holed and filed away by the sub-conscious for future reference though it would seem to be forgotten. The sub-conscious regulated the aeration and circulation of the blood, ordered the complicated chemical progress named digestion even while people slept. The London price having declined to 24-10 3/4 on the 22nd February closed 24-11 1/2 yesterday.

JAINS AND WATSON AWARD

At a large meeting of Jains held here last night under the presidency of Mr. Popatlal Shah, Mr. Manilal Kothari explained the situation created by the Watson Award in the Shatrupalya Hill dispute which he strongly criticized. He said that during his tour in different parts of India he had been able to ascertain the general feeling of Jains and was therefore in a position to say that to a man they were prepared to carry on the amendment of pilgrimage and to make the necessary sacrifices in a religious cause.—A. P.

LALCHAND NOT TO LEAVE STATE SERVICE.

The Publicity and Information Bureau, Nagara, Delhi, wires under date March 1st: There is no truth in the allegation published by various vernacular journals that Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Lalchand, President, Bharatpur Council, is leaving the State Service for His Highness' intervention in non-administrative engagements.
MADRAS, March 1.
It is reported that a bag containing currency notes to the value of Rs. 3,100 belonging to a missionary was stolen from a train between Whitehead and Salarpur stations on the M. and S. Railway in the early hour of the 1st instant.—A. P.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.	
New York, March 1.	
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot:	14-5/8

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.	
London, March 1.	
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25 c and f Calcutta ..	17-1/2
March per cwt 18-1/2	
July/Sept per cwt 17-1/2	
Oct/Dec per cwt 17-1/2	
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25 c and f Bombay ..	17-1/2
July/Sept per cwt 17-1/2	
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25 c and f Calcutta ..	17-1/2
July/Sept per cwt 17-1/2	

TRANSFER OF TRUST TO CORPORATION

SPECIAL MEETING ON THE 10TH TO CONSIDER DR. VEGAS' MOTIONS

A special meeting of the improvement Trust Board will meet on the 10th March at 3-40 p.m. in the Municipal Corporation hall to consider, among others, the following resolutions of Dr. A. G. Vegas:—
"That the Board do proceed to consider and decide as early as possible as to how economies can be effected in the administration of the Trust by amalgamation of Trust Departments or Sections with the respective Municipal Departments or Sections, by reduction in staff, by reduction of salaries, etc."
TRANSFER OF TRUST.
"That considering that the Trust has made a loss of about 7 lakhs in 1923-24, of 14-1/2 lakhs in 1924-25, of 17 lakhs in 1925-26, of 25 lakhs in 1926-27, of 22-1/2 lakhs in 1927-28 and that in 1927-28 it is expected to make a loss of about 25-1/2 lakhs, and that for 1927-28 the General Account Revenue Receipts are estimated at 78-1/2 lakhs and that (a) the Maintenance charges and (b) the Interest and Sinking Fund charges for the same year are estimated at Rs. 12-1/2 lakhs and 91-3/4 lakhs respectively, (a) and (b) making total of about 104 lakhs that the Board do proceed to consider the earliest date at which it is desirable and possible to transfer the working of the Trust to the Corporation."

TRUST'S INCOMPLETE SCHEMES.

"That the Board do proceed to consider if any further works, and if so, which works, should be carried out in the incomplete schemes Nos. 57 (Sewri Wadala), No. 56 (Dharavi in the acquired portion) No. 52 (Worli Point area), in No. 6 (Sion Matunga), No. 59 (Sewri-Kowliwadi)—all of them situated in the north of the Island until there is a demand for land in those schemes."

INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONVENTION.

VIEWS OF BOMBAY PORT TRUST ON PROPOSED RATIFICATION.

At the Port Trust meeting held on 1st instant the following were the main items of business dealt with by the Trustees:—
The audited accounts for the half year ending 30th September 1926 were approved for submission to Government and publication in the Bombay Government Gazette.
Consideration was given to a letter from Government requesting the views of the Trustees on the proposed ratification of the Convention of the International Sanitary Convention 1926. It was decided to inform Government that as far as the Port Trust is concerned there appears to be no objection to ratifying the Convention but the rules and recommendations laid down in the Convention will render it desirable, if not essential, for Government to constitute a competent Port Sanitary Authority for each of the major Indian Ports, for the line recommended in the Report of the Port Administration Committee of 1919.
Following the decision of the Government of India to reduce the rate of interest on deposits in Government and Railway Provident Funds from 5-1/2 per cent to 4-3/4 per cent, with effect from 1st April 1927, the Board decided that the rate of interest on employees' balances in the Port Trust Provident Fund shall in future be restricted to the rate of interest earned by the Provident Fund investments subject to a minimum of the rate laid down for Government Provident Funds. The present interest return being 4-82 per cent that rate will apply during the financial year commencing 1st April next. The resulting saving to the Port Trust will be about Rs. 55,000 per annum.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC AND NEEDLE-WORK.

The eleventh annual report of The Parace Academy of Music and Needle-work known as "The Sujani Sangit and Cutting Academy" was read by Mrs. Piroja Byramji Engineer, the Principal before a large gathering composed of Parace families on Sunday at Sir Chagaji Chandra Hall under the presidency of Mr. Rustam B. Paymaster.
The report showed that the class had been commenced with 2 young Parace ladies as pupils 11 years ago and the number increased to 130 in two years and by this time more than 350 pupils had been trained in the useful arts of music, sewing, embroidery and needlework. The academy had been registered by the educational department for grant-in-aid and its work under the sole guidance of Mrs. Engineer is highly commended by the Inspectors. After the young ladies had treated the gathering to music, vocal and instrumental, largely composed by the Principal, prizes were distributed by Mrs. Paymaster to the successful pupils. Mr. Paymaster then addressing the meeting deplored that the use of gramophones had affected practice in vocal and instrumental music among Paraces. He specially commended the practical training given received in tailoring and cutting. Mrs. Engineer was doing a service to the community in teaching such arts and would serve as a means of livelihood to the poor. She admitted many poor girls also in her school for which she deserved the support of the rich Paraces.

MRS. ENGINEER'S GOOD WORK.

The Executive Committee of the League of Nations Union of London, has issued the following statement on China:—
The Executive Committee of the League of Nations Union is of opinion that the Chinese Civil wars are a domestic issue for themselves to settle, and the Union is therefore in complete accord with the policy stated in the British Memorandum of December 23rd 1926 (which the Union welcomes as a liberal and far-sighted document) of abstaining "from any interference between the warring factions and rival Governments."

But the relations of China with Foreigners affect both British and International policy and it would appear at first sight that it is the correct course for the British Government to bring its dispute with the Chinese Government before the League Council. But the Executive Committee thinks that His Majesty's Government should not be urged to press the machinery of the League upon the Cantonese or any of their rivals. The Chinese are united in a strong anti-European and especially anti-British prejudice, and already regard the League with suspicion. These suspicions would only be deepened if the League were pressed upon the Chinese by the British Government and the League might ultimately lose its chance of repeating in China the great work of financial and economic reconstruction for which Europe owes it so much.

On the other hand Lord Cecil in his speech at Towerbridge on January 26th said that if the Cantonese themselves would propose recourse to the League, it

It is announced that the question of organising and developing cottage or rural industries with special reference to those industries which are suitable as subsidiary occupations for agriculturists during the slack season has been under the consideration of the Madras Government and as a preliminary it has been decided that a survey of the cottage industries in the Presidency should first be made.—A. P.

BORODIN ON BRITISH POLICY

CHINESE DISLIKE OF BRITAIN.

The "China Courier" in its issue of January 27 publishes an interview by Reuter's Hankow representative with Borodin, the Russian adviser with the Cantonese Government. The extract given below refers to his views about British policy in China.

SINGLING OUT BRITAIN.

The interview began with an inquiry as to why the extremist section of the Kuomintang apparently had singled out Britain for special attack. Did this mean that it was regarded as good tactics to deal with the so-called Imperialistic nations one by one and Britain had been put first on the list, as being the country with the largest interests out here, or did it mean that Britain was felt to be in a different category and, if so, why? This, the interviewer confessed, was one thing which he had not been able to understand.

Mr. Borodin learned forward with a smiling interruption. "If there is only one thing you do not understand about the present situation," he said, "then you are fortunate indeed." The answer to these questions, he went on to suggest, was possibly to be found in recent history—by which he meant such events as the Shanghai, Shamen and Wansien incidents. For these, he declared, no amends had ever been made.

THE BRITISH MEMO.

Asked whether the recent British memorandum might not reasonably be regarded as indicating a sincere desire on the part of the British Government to meet the legitimate aspirations of the Nationalists, Mr. Borodin pointed out that the result of putting the Washington surtaxes into effect, which was the only concrete proposal contained in the whole document, would be to place large sums in the hands of the Northern militarists. If the object of the memorandum was to demonstrate that there had been a real change of heart on the part of Britain this would have been made much clearer if the general declaration of policy and the surtax proposal had not been bracketed together.

Recent events in Hankow were touched upon, but only briefly, Mr. Borodin conveying the impression that they had resulted simply from the force of circumstances. The British Concession, he said, was most unfortunately situated, geographically speaking, in that it was surrounded by Chinese territory. It seemed impossible for the Chinese to move about without bumping up against it. He warmly commended the wisdom of the British Consul-General in coming to an arrangement with the Chinese authorities by which bloodshed had been avoided.

TEMPORARY HANDICAPS.

Many of the handicaps which recently had been the subject of complaint by British traders here were described by Mr. Borodin, as trifling and transient. He admitted that there had been some levies upon the local merchants but emphasized that this was merely a temporary expedient, pending the establishment of the Nationalist Government here, and was not a part of the Government's settled financial policy. He stated that the recent expedition, costing between 50,000,000 and 60,000,000, was financed entirely from ordinary sources of revenue such as consumption taxes upon salt, cigarettes and other commodities in general use among the people.

"The trouble with your business men," Mr. Borodin went on to declare, "is that they don't read our Kuomintang literature. They take the Treaty Port newspaper with their breakfast and then they go out on to the racetrack. Perhaps later on they read a book about the Manchurian dynasty. This they live in a permanent atmosphere of misconception and eventually the old Colonial complex reasserts itself."

CHINA AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

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B. B. & C. I. RY. ADMINISTRATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—You have done it a great service to the general public by publishing the questions asked in the Assembly by Shriji Jamnadas Mehta regarding the allegations made against certain B. B. & C. I. Railway officials, and writing your editorial note thereon. I have good experience of these officials. In my case they served me with a legal notice to prosecute me and then remained silent.

My three different letters criticising the administration were published in "Hindustan" of 1st April 1926. This was not the first time that my letters were published in that paper. More than 100 letters were published before that. Three notices were served upon me by the Railway Solicitors threatening me with a legal action. I replied "the allegations and imputations, if any, were substantially true. The administration was criticised in the press with a view to improvement made as the matter was of great public importance." The Company's Solicitors replied that they were consulting their client upon my letter. Nine months have been passed since then but this consultation is not finished.

Assembly questions and answers are as under:—
Mr. Jamnadas: "Is it the policy of the Government that when ever serious allegations are made no notice shall be taken of them?"
Sir Charles Innes: "No Sir. Individual cases are judged on merits and in the light of counsel's advice."

The Railway authorities tried to get an apology from me, but when they failed they did not go to Court.—Yours etc.
CABOTUBHAI, B. DESAI.

Surat, Feb. 22.

KUMBH MELA.

A WARNING.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—May I ask you to issue a warning to the public through the medium of your paper. In April next a Kumbh Mela will take place at Hardwar which is between Lakhsar and Dehra Dun. This Mela only occurs every 12 years with the result that several lakhs of pilgrims will be coming to Hardwar for it this year. A large percentage of these pilgrims will naturally come by rail and to cope with the huge extra crowds the railway companies concerned are running large numbers of special trains to Hardwar during the inward rush period and from Hardwar during the outward rush period. The main bathing day is 13th April, and I anticipate that from the 7th to 20th April railway travelling in the vicinity of Hardwar will be very troublesome for ordinary passengers. Unfortunately, that is the time when the usual rush to Mussoorie takes place, and I, therefore, advise people to arrange to go to Mussoorie either before the 7th April or after the 20th April. I shall be grateful, therefore, if you will find your way to the attention of the public to this suggestion.—Yours etc.

W. CHRISTIE,
Additional District Magistrate and Officer-in-charge.

Kumb Fair.

Hardwar, Feb. 19.

Captain and Mrs. Oswald Birley left Madras on a tour in Northern India. During the time he was in Madras Captain Birley has painted several portraits including those of His Excellency and Viscountes Gochen.

A motion expressing want of confidence in the Minister, moved by Mr. B. C. Ghose in the Assam Legislative Council on Monday was defeated by 28 votes to 22. The Governor and Lady Kerr were present in the distinguished visitors' gallery.—

RETRENCHMENT
OFFICER'S REPORTINTERPELLATIONS IN
LEGISLATIVE COUNCILGOVERNMENT PROMISE A
FULL STATEMENT

When the Bombay Legislative Council met in the Town Hall on Monday afternoon, it forthwith proceeded with the questions and answers.

MALEGAON RIOT PRISONER.

Moulavi Rafiuddin Ahmad (Central Division) asked whether the 9 Mohammedan convicts sentenced in connection with the Malegaon riot, had been released, and, if not, were Government aware that there was a strong Mohammedan opinion in the Presidency in favour of their release.

The Hon. Mr. J. E. B. Hotson replied that one had been released, and Government had received a representation on the subject from the Hon. Member and also copies of resolutions passed by the Momins' Conference at Calcutta and the Anjuman Zia-ul Islam. No other expression of Mohammedan opinion had reached them.

SELECTION BOARD.

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar asked if there was any Selection Board constituted for selecting candidates applying for vacancies in the Provincial and Subordinate Services of the Government of Bombay. In reply Sir Chunilal Mehta told that no single board existed of that kind.

RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE.

Mr. F. J. Ginwalla (Bombay City, North): Will Government be pleased to state whether they propose to appoint a Retrenchment Committee with a non-official majority for the purposes of effecting retrenchment in all Government Departments and if so, when they propose to do so and if not, why not?

The Hon. Sir Chunilal Mehta: Government have appointed a Special Officer to investigate possible sources of retrenchment in the various Departments, and are awaiting his reports.

LENGTH OF KIRPANS.

Mrs. Jairamdas Doultram (Eastern Sind) (a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India and the Punjab Government have withdrawn their original orders restricting the length of a Kirpan to 9 inches; (b) whether it is a fact that the Punjab High Court has also decided that a kirpan may legitimately be of the length of a sword;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Bombay Government had issued its orders restricting the length of a kirpan to 9 inches only after the Punjab Government had passed such orders;

(d) what objections, if any, exist to the Government of Bombay revising their orders so as to bring them in a line with those now in force in the Punjab?

The Hon. Mr. J. E. B. Hotson: (a) It is not known what orders the Hon. Member refers to.

(b) The reply is in the affirmative so far as the Punjab is concerned, that is, to quote the judgment in the Lahore case which the Honourable Member has in mind,

"until (the Punjab) Government have in a Notification qualified the word as used in the Schedule (Schedule II of the Arms, Rules, 1924) by fixing the length...."

(c) The orders of the Bombay Government were issued in 1921. They did not constitute a restriction, but a concession.

(d) As mentioned in the answer to (a), the particular orders to which the Honourable Member refers are unknown. There do not appear to be sufficient reasons for altering the orders now in force in Bombay.

NEWSPAPERS IN SIND.

Mr. Jairamdas Doultram (Eastern Sind): (a) whether it is a fact that the Criminal Investigation Department receives periodical reports about the circulation of various newspapers;

(b) what is the latest report received by the Criminal Investigation Department as to the circulation of each daily, bi-weekly, tri-weekly and weekly newspaper in Sind?

The Honourable Mr. J. E. B. Hotson: (a) and (b) The Criminal Investigation Department does not receive such periodical reports.

RETRENCHMENT OFFICER.

Mr. Jairamdas Doultram (Eastern Sind): (a) to state whether they had appointed a special officer to report on the measures of retrenchment which might be carried out in the expenditure of the various departments;

(b) to place that officer's report on the Council table?

The Honourable Sir Chunilal Mehta: The Honourable Member's attention is invited to the reply (Printed in this list) given to Mr. R. G. Pradhan.

PROVINCIAL CONTRIBUTION.

Mr. Jairamdas Doultram (Eastern Sind): (a) the amount contributed by the Bombay Presidency to the Government of India in the shape of (i) income tax, (ii) Super-tax, (iii) Excess Profits tax during each of the years from 1922-23 to date;

(b) the amount received by them from the Government of India as its share of the above taxes.

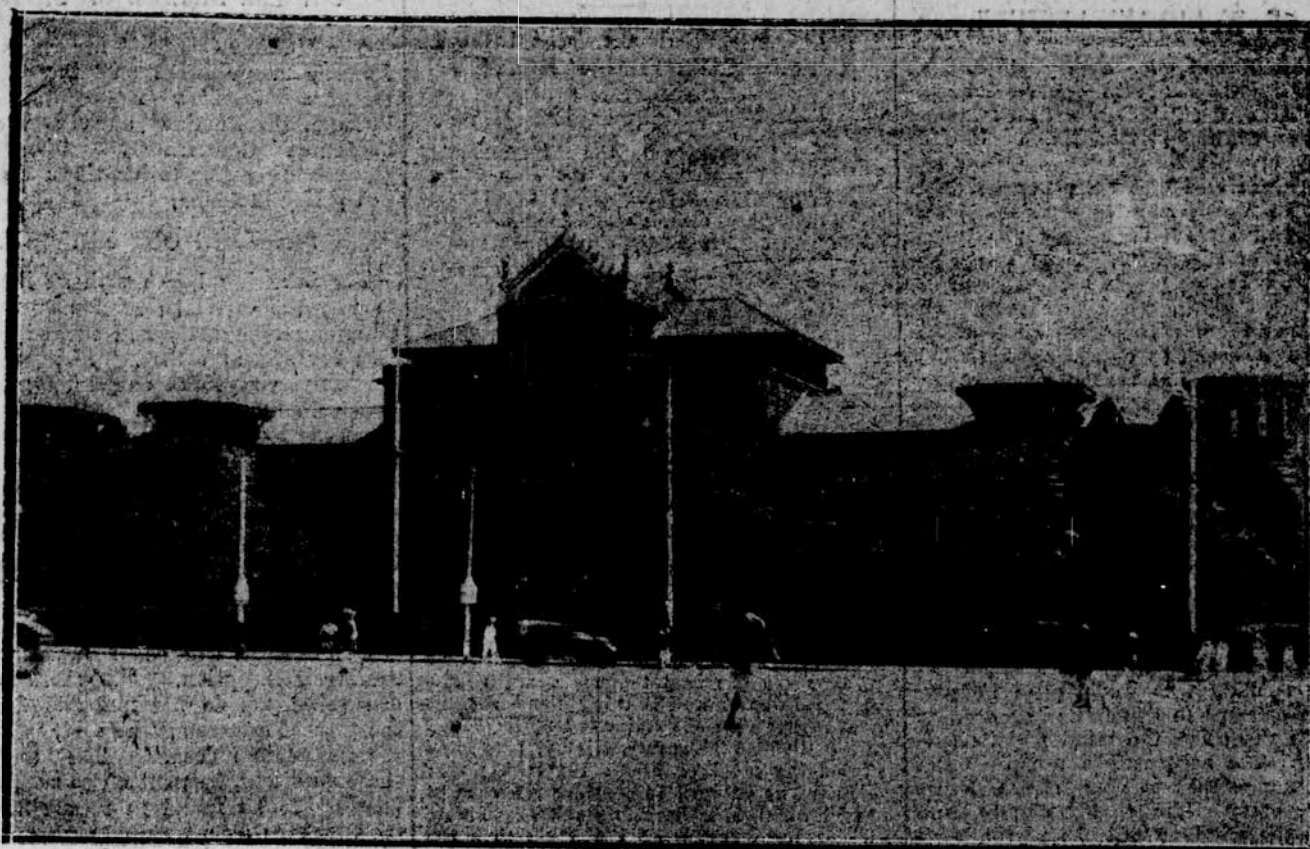
The Honourable Sir Chunilal V. Mehta: (a) As the question relates to the Central Government it can be asked and answered only in the Central Legislature.

(b) The amount received by the Government of Bombay from the Government of India as its share of the income-tax was Rs. 16,49,585 for the year 1922-23.

CLERICAL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. S. C. Joshi: Will Government be pleased to state whether under Circular No. 3840 of 23rd July 1925 from the Finance Department, members of advanced communities are to be entirely excluded from Government employment (till the percentage of clerical appointments between the advanced and the backward

BOMBAY'S NEW COUNCIL HALL.



"Chronicle" Photo.

It is proposed by Government that this building, the Sailors' Home, should be acquired for the Bombay Legislative Council.

WORKMEN'S GRAND FETE.



"Chronicle" Photo.

H. E. the Governor, opening the Workmen's Grand Fancy Fete at Parel on Sunday.

communities in a particular office is made up?

The Honourable Sir Chunilal Mehta: While there is no restriction on the recruitment of members of the backward communities beyond the prescribed percentages, should suitable candidates be forthcoming, it is not the intention of Government that members of the advanced communities should be entirely excluded from recruitment irrespective of considerations of efficiency.

LABOUR UNION.

Mr. S. C. Joshi: Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bombay Government Peons' and Menials Union had asked for recognition by Government and that recognition was refused to the said Union;

(b) if the answer to (a) be in the affirmative, the reasons why recognition was refused to the said Union;

The Honourable Sir Chunilal V. Mehta: The Government Peons and Menial Service Union, Bombay, has been recognised.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION.

Mr. M. D. Kerki (Kanara District): (1) Will Government be pleased to furnish the information in the following form regarding the percentage of representation of Hindus, Mussalmans, Parsis and Christians in the 1st, 2nd and 3rd. Councils of the reformed Bombay Legislature.

Communities: The number of members belonging to the communities. The percentage of representation on the basis of their population.

(2) If the percentage of representation of Hindus is less than that of others, will they please state why is that distinction and what steps have been taken to bring it to the level of that of others? If no steps have been taken, why?

The Honourable Mr. J. E. B. Hotson: (1) The information required by the Honourable Member for Kanara is given in the statement laid on the Council table.

(2) Except in the case of Mussalmans, representation is not given to Communities. Government do not propose to take any action in the matter.

MOTOR VEHICLES IN THE PRESIDENCY.

Mr. M. D. Kerki (Kanara District): (a) the number of Motor vehicles (cars, buses and cycles) excepting those which were kept in the godowns or shops for sale as it stood on the first day of January 1922 and 1927 respectively (i) in each of the districts of the Presidency, (ii) in the Island of Bombay and its suburbs, and (iii) in Sind;

(b) how many of them were public and private respectively?

The Hon. Mr. J. E. B. Hotson: Government regret that they are unable to furnish

the information, since cars may be used in any part of India irrespective of the place of registration.

RETRENCHMENT OFFICER.

Khan Saheb A. M. Mansuri (Ahmedabad District): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) the number, designation and pay of Mahomedans in the Revenue, Police, Judicial, Educational and Excise Departments who will be affected by the Retrenchment that will be put into force on account of the inquiries of the Retrenchment Officer;

(b) whether they are aware that all the Mahomedans taken into service since the last two years in all the Departments, on account of the decision of the Government to fill up 50 per cent. of the posts by persons belonging to backward classes and Mahomedans, will be the first prey to the Retrenchment thereby nullifying the above Resolutions?

The Hon. Sir Chunilal Mehta: The information is not yet available.

POLICE CONSTABLES: DAILY ALLOWANCES.

Sardar G. N. Mijundar (Deccan Sardars and Inamdars): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether apolice constable gets a daily allowance of four annas every day when he goes out five miles away from his post?

(b) Whether a prisoner, when arrested, gets a daily allowance of four and a half annas?

(c) If so, the reasons for this difference?

The Hon. Mr. J. E. B. Hotson: (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

I. C. S. INDIAN OFFICERS.

Mr. W. S. Mukadam (Panch Mahals District): Will Government be pleased to place on the Council table a statement showing how many Indian officers of the Indian Civil Service are serving in the judicial branch of the Bombay Presidency, and giving the following information:—

1. The name of the officer.
2. Degree.
3. Designation.
4. How long he has been in the service.
5. How long he has been in the judicial Department.
6. Where is he posted at present.
7. What is his pay.

The Hon. Sir Chunilal Mehta: A reference is invited to the "Bombay Civil List" which is published every quarter and to the "History of Services" which is published every year.

CIVIL COURTS IN RATNAGIRI.

Mr. B. R. Nanal (Ratnagiri District):

Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether they intend to abolish any of the Civil Courts in the District of Ratnagiri;

(b) if so, which courts;

(c) whether they have consulted public opinion in the matter;

(d) if not, whether they intend to consult the public concerned before arriving at any decision in the matter?

The Hon. Mr. J. E. B. Hotson: (a) to (d) No such proposal is at present under the consideration of Government.

FINANCIAL ADVISER TO THE MINISTERS.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan (Nasik District): Will the Senior Minister be pleased to state (a) whether the ministers have expressed a desire for the appointment of a Financial Adviser, under Devolution Rule No. 36 (2)? (b) By whom they are at present advised in matters relating to finance?

The Hon. Sir Ghulam Hussein, Hidayatullah: No. By the Secretary, Finance Department.

RETRENCHMENT OFFICER.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan (Nasik District): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether they have appointed a special Retrenchment Officer?

(b) If so, what are his duties and whether he receives special allowance for the work?

(c) Why he was appointed without consulting the Legislative Council?

(d) Whether he has reported and whether copies of the report have been sent to members of the Council?

(e) What are his proposals and whether Government have taken any action thereon?

The Hon. Sir Chunilal Mehta: Yes. Attention is invited to Government Resolution No. 4790 dated 19th May 1926, a copy of which is placed on the Council table. The officer was appointed in the ordinary course of administration to collect information for Government. His reports are coming in and are being considered. A full statement of the recommendations made and the orders of Government will be placed in due course before the Council when his work is completed.

GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.

Mr. Shankarrao Jayaramrao Zunzarrao (Thana and Bombay Suburban Districts): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is a rule that no public servant, serving whole time and receiving salary from Government, shall be allowed to work at one and the same station for more than 5 years continuously;

(b) if not, whether such a rule was in force some years ago;

(c) if the reply to (b) is in the affirmative, why and when was it deleted or cancelled;

(d) if the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, whether it is enforced strictly;

(e) the names of Gazetted Officers in the Northern Division who have been stationed

C. P. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

311 NON-OFFICIAL RESOLUTIONS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Mar. 1.

The Budget session of the C. P. Legislative Council will assemble on the 3rd inst. and the following days in the Legislative Council Chamber, Nagpur. The session will be a long one occupying not less than 20 days. 12 days have been allotted for official business and three days for non-official business. Among the nine Government bills which will be tabled for discussion are the Public Gambling Amendment Bill and the C. P. Borstal Bill.

There are no less than 311 resolutions covering a wide range of subjects, such as administrative, educational, medical and agricultural problems. The Swarajists are responsible for a majority of resolutions and interpellations. Among the most important resolutions which are likely to come for discussion within the time allotted for the non-official business are the resolutions recommending the enfranchisement of women and establishment of a medical college in the C. P.

On some technical ground some of the important bills of Dr. Khare were disallowed. One of them required that the cloth required for liveries of Government servants or for office use should be of Khaddar or cloth made in India and the second related to the appointment of a non-official committee to inquire into the unemployment problem.

ASPIRANTS FOR SECRETARSHIPS.

There is a move on the part of certain members of the nationalist party in the C. P. Council to have almost all the posts of the Secretariats assigned to them and many are trying to get support for themselves and their nominees. So far as I am able to ascertain it is said that the salary which each of the four secretaries will get will not be less than Rs. 1,000 per month and it is therefore quite natural if some of the budding pleaders in the mofussil were to aspire for these posts of the Council Secretariats. It is understood that the two Executive Councilors and the two ministers will have a secretary to assist them and Messrs. Charde, Nagle, Fuley, Cheddilal are reported to be very busy in canvassing support among the members of the party. It is very probable that the Government may not bring forward any motion regarding the proposal of the appointment of such Secretaries unless the full salary of the ministers is first voted and no reduction therein is effected.

SWAMI SHARVANANDA'S LECTURE.

"The message of India or East generally to the West is fundamentally spiritual and cultural message which is fostered by renunciation of individuality and selfishness and cultivating solidarity of humanity for common good." That was the keynote of the lecture delivered by Swami Sharvananda, President of the Ramkrishna Mission, Madras, under the auspices of the South Indian Club, Sitabaldi, Nagpur.

Dealing with the ancient eastern culture, Swamiji said: There are three very ancient literatures i.e. Semitic, Aryan and Mongolian, which have made a definite contribution to the literatures of the West. The one comes from China, another from Central Asia and the third from Asia Minor. These are considered to be in the forefront of civilizations of the world. These were even older than Grecian or Roman civilizations. In the opinion of the lecturer, Christianity had made an immense influence on the social and moral environment of the people of the West.

What the East is seeking for from the earliest times is Immortality of Life, Perpetual Bliss and expansion of the horizon of knowledge. Death was not the goal and end-all of life. It was only a change from one form of life to another. While the West is busy amassing wealth by robbing their neighbours, the East is striving for perpetual bliss.

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continuously at one place for more than five years?

The Honourable Sir Chunilal Mehta: (a) and (b) There is not nor has been any general Government order limiting continuous service in one station to five years.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

(e) The labour involved in compiling the statement would be considerable and, in view of the answer to (a), appears to be unnecessary?

NEW PENSION RULES.

Mr. Shankarrao Jayaramrao Zunzarrao (Thana and Bombay Suburban Districts): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether they intend to introduce any improvements in the present pension rules relating to Government servants;

(b) if so, what improvements and when?

The Honourable Sir Chunilal Mehta: The rules are at present under consideration.

PAY OF PEONS.

Mr. Shankarrao Jayaramrao Zunzarrao (Thana and Bombay Suburban Districts): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the question of revising pay of peon, menials, etc., in Revenue and other Departments is under the consideration of Government?

(b) If so, what will be the minimum pay?

The Honourable Sir Chunilal Mehta: (a) General orders in connection with the revision of pay of peons, menials, etc., in Revenue and other Departments have already been issued in 1921 and the Departments have already revised the pay of these servants in accordance with these orders. There is now no question under consideration for further revising their pay.

(b) Does not arise.

NEW PENSION RULE.

Mr. J. C. Spaminarayan (Ahmedabad District): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether they are framing new rules for pensions to Government servants;

(b) whether they have received representations from Government servants, requesting the substitution of provident fund system with a gratuity in lieu of a pension;

(c) if the answers to (a) and (b) are in the affirmative whether those representations will be considered at the time of framing new pension rules?

The Honourable Sir Chunilal Mehta: (a), (b) and (c) Yes.

POONA LETTER.

PROF. KALE'S CHANCES.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Feb. 27.

The subject uppermost to-day in the minds of the intellectual classes is the vacancy created in the Bombay Legislative Council by the resignation of Dr. Paranjpye. Prof. V. G. Kale has offered himself as candidate for the University constituency. Mr. Bhopatkar had also announced his name, but he has decided not to contest. And though Mr. Chitale of Ahmednagar has also thought fit to enter this new field, it is probable that he will withdraw or, if he does not retire, he will meet with the same fate that he met with when he recently stood for the Council of State. It is felt that the University seat graced for nine years by eminent men like Dr. Paranjpye and Mr. Jayakar should be held by an equally renowned University man. As a senior professor of economics in the Ferguson College, as a disciple of Justice Ranade, as an authority in economics, as a former member of the Council of State, as a member of the Tariff Board and in many other capacities, Prof. Kale is said to be one of the fit persons to be elected in the place of Dr. Paranjpye.

Principal Shah of the New English College was also in contemplation as Mahatma's candidate for the seat. But thinking himself to be perhaps somewhat junior he seems to have given up the idea. No candidate either from Sind or Karnatak is likely to be hazardous enough to gird up his loins for the fight. So that the contest will be between the Bombay candidates and the Maharashtra candidate or candidates if Mr. Chitale is serious about his candidature. In Bombay city for the present there being three candidates viz., Mr. Munshi, Prof. Wadia and Dr. Deshmukh, the Bombay city vote will be generally trifected, most of the Maharashtra votes of course going to Prof. Kale who will probably be wholeheartedly backed by the R. C. Party, the "Kesari" and the Mahatma and the Nationalists.

GOKHALE ANNIVERSARY.

The Gokhale Anniversary was observed in the city and in the Ferguson College in a befitting manner. A public meeting was held in the Deccan Sabha under the presidency of Rao Bahadur Chinmulgund when Prof. Bhanu delivered a neat speech. He laid stress on Gokhale's religious endowments, his reserve, his ambitiousness, his industry, his mastery over English, his oratory, his earnestness and his exertions. He related stories from his early life to illustrate these virtues. The lecturer said that Gokhale was very touchy in the matter of public criticism. He appealed to the young men to hold up the life of Gokhale before them as the ideal to be attained. He also hoped that when the next anniversary would come there would be ready a report to be read of the achievements during the year of the Liberal Party which had decayed since Gokhale's disappearance. He criticised the Liberal Party for doing nothing substantial in the politics of the country. In the Ferguson College the day was observed under the presidency of Prof. Kale.

RAMDAS AND TANAJI DAYS.

Friday the 25th was the day on which Ramdas Swami disappeared from this mortal world and also on which Tanaji, the right hand man of Shivaji and the hero of Sinhagad, breathed his last in the midst of the thickest of fights. In memory of this day a lecture was delivered in the Shivaji Mandir by Mr. Bhopatkar under the presidency of Mr. J. S. Karandikar on the teachings of Ramdas. He delivered a very spirited address. Ramdas made Shri Ram his god and Balabheem as his ideal. He started more than one thousand "Maths" or schools and monasteries and "Ashrams" that is to say gymnasia for physical development. He pointed out that a kind of intellectual, manual and physical rebelliousness was the principal lesson that Ramdas taught.

SPORTING COMPETITIONS.

But more full of spirits than the lecture was the programme of sports, competitions and races held under the auspices of the Maharashtra Kreedha Mandal and Ramdas Akhadas. Many clubs joined in the sports, and for four or five days during which games were held every evening the boys were agog with enthusiasm. It often happens, however, that such competitions instead of inspiring healthy rivalry, often embitter the minds of competing sporting clubs and it so did take place on this occasion too. But nevertheless the competition was exceedingly keen and the zeal about the games was a sign of the growing love of sports among the present generation. Another characteristic is the fact that one more new gymnastic institute for the Narayan Peth is being started by some young men of that ward. The big and efficient Maharashtra Vyayam Shala of Mr. S. V. Dangle has before it the idea of having at least one branch of his central institute in each of the fourteen wards of the city, so that boys of differing places will not be called upon to go over long distances to go up to the institute on the Tilak Road. If the Narayan Peth gymnastic starts as the first branch of the institute probably it will be a good thing both from the viewpoint of efficiency and that of harmony among such institutes.

HONOUR TO THE HONOURABLES.

The local Brahman Sabha held a beautiful ceremony to pay its respects and congratulate Dr. Paranjpye, Warrant Mahajshi, Prof. Deodhar and Shrihar Shastri Pulkar. Dr. Paranjpye was also honoured by students of the Ferguson College and the past students too are going to give him a farewell address.

H. E. Sir William Morris in company with Theodor Rajendra Singh the Minister of Industries on Monday performed the ceremony of opening the United Provinces Co-operative Conference at Farrukhabad and the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition. H. E. the Governor said he was glad to open the Conference if only to emphasise as clearly as he could the importance which Government attached to the success of the co-operative movement in the United Provinces.—A.P.

Unusual interest centres round the coming Municipal Election which takes place on March 16 owing to the double set of candidates, one sponsored by the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee and the other by the Election Board constituted according to the Working Committee's decision, with Mr. H. M. Sen Gupta as President.—Free Press.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TODAY.

Bombay Millowners' Association Annual General Meeting, Sohrab House, Hornby Road, 11 a.m.
Bombay Legislative Council, Town Hall, 2 p.m.
Aga Khan Hockey: 4-15 p.m. Calina Catholic Association vs. Nondescripts, 5-30 p.m. B. B. R. A. vs. Parel S. C.
Distribution of medals to best exhibitors of agricultural cattle, Akuril Gowshala (Kandivali Station, B. B. and C. I. Railway) by Sir N. N. Wadia, 5 p.m.

FRIDAY, March 4.

Bombay Legislative Council, Town Hall, 2 p.m.
Aga Khan Hockey: 4-15 p.m. R. A. vs. St. Andrews, 5-30 p.m. Police vs. Black and White H. C.

SATURDAY, March 5.
The s.s. "Naldera" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.
Bombay Legislative Council, Town Hall, 2 p.m.
Aga Khan Hockey: 4-15 p.m. Instituto Lusitano vs. Hindu Gymkhana, 5-30 p.m. Lusitanians 'B' vs. St. Xavier's College.

SUNDAY, March 6.
S.S. "Razmak" which connects S. S. "Mooltan" at Aden with English mails, expected at 6 p.m.

B. B. & C. I. RLY.

The Principal Mail and Express trains arrive and depart from Colaba Station at the following hours daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

BOMBAY (Colaba).

Arrival	Departure
Bombay-Peshawar Mail 11 15	10 30
Gujarat Mail 7 25	20 45
Kashmir Mail 8 35	21 05
Delhi Express 6 20	21 25
Express 19 35	7 25

Terminates at Church Gate.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions (other than those who have been empanelled in Case No. 5 and who have been asked to attend at the High Court on Thursday morning the 3rd instant at 11 o'clock) are required to attend at the High Court on Thursday afternoon the 3rd instant at 3 o'clock (S.T.).

PASSENGERS & TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Passengers and Traffic Relief Association will be held at the Municipal Corporation Hall, Bombay, to-day (Thursday) at 5-45 p.m.

WORKMEN'S FETE.

Workmen's Fete will be held in aid of the Sir Leslie Wilson Hospital Fund, at the Damodar Hall, Parel daily from 4 p.m. to 11 p.m. The function includes items of dancing, wrestling, lathi play, music, boxing, etc., in the open compound.

PRESENT SITUATION.

Under the auspices of the Girgaum District Congress Committee there will be a public lecture by Vir Vaman Rao Joshi, (now in Bombay), at Marquadi Vidyalaya Hall, at 6 p.m. (S. T.) on Saturday, (5th instant) on the "Present Political Situation." Mr. B. G. Kher, Solicitor, will preside.

MR. JINARAJADASA GOES TO ENGLAND.

Mr. C. Jinarajadasa, Vice-President of the Theosophical Society, and Mrs. Dorothy Jinarajadasa sailed for England on 2nd instant (Wednesday) by the Lloyd's ship, "Aquillia." A large gathering of friends and members of the Society had been at the docks to give them a hearty send-off.

BOMBAY ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION.

The tenth ordinary meeting of the Association will be held to-day (Thursday) at the Sir J. J. School of Art, at 6-30 p.m. when Mr. A. J. Turner, will read a paper on "Testing of Building Materials." The President Mr. D. W. Ditchburn, will occupy the chair. The new Constitution and By-laws as approved by the Managing Committee will be presented to members for consideration.

Members are informed that the date for sending in drawings for the exhibition of the Royal Victoria Institute of Architects, Australia, has been extended to the 15th instant.

SOUTH INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

An extraordinary meeting of the General Body of the South Indian Association, was held on Sunday last, with Mr. S. Krishnamachari, President, in the Chair, and it was resolved to request the landlords to reduce the rents in Madras which are abnormally high when compared with other parts of Bombay in view of the increased cost of living and unemployment prevailing everywhere, and to change the basis of reckoning rents from the Gujara-ti to the English Calendar. A Sub-Committee was also appointed to devise ways and means, and the take necessary steps in case the landlords do not satisfy the request.

POSTAL NOTICE.

In consequence of the revised hour of arrival of the Calcutta Mail (via Jubulpore) in Bombay from the 1st instant, the 4th delivery of ordinary unregistered correspondence which is at present issued at 3-30 p.m. on week-days at the G. P. O. will, with effect from 3rd March, 1927, be made at 4 p.m.

In consequence of the revised hour of arrival of the Calcutta Mail (via Jubulpore) in Bombay from the 1st March, 1927, the 4th delivery of ordinary unregistered correspondence which is at present issued at 3-30 p.m. on week-days at the G. P. O. will, with effect from 3rd March, 1927, be made at 4 p.m.

The Bengal Government has published its decision on the election petition filed by Mr. Khagendra Nath Ganguly, Swarajist, questioning the validity of the election of Mr. Chari Chander Sinha to the Bengal Council for the Howrah Municipal Constituency. The election was set aside and a fresh election allowed.

Lord Lytton left Dacca on Tuesday morning by a special steamer.

SIR LALUBHAI CONGRATULATED.

COMBINATION OF COMMERCE, CULTURE AND DIPLOMACY.

The Vadanagara Nagar Mandal of Bombay presented an address of congratulation and appreciation to Sir Lalubhai Samaldas Aenta Kt., C.I.E., on his being created a Knight, at a largely attended public gathering at Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, on Wednesday afternoon. Sardar Janardan Pathakji of Surat presided.

At the outset the chairman recalled his reminiscences of Sir Lalubhai who he said was a friend of his for the last 40 years. Sir Lalubhai, he said, was a Revenue Commissioner of the Bhavnagar State at the age of 20 when he (Sir Lalubhai) was a student of the B.A. class in the Samaldas College. Then he came to Bombay where he settled down as a businessman. Even though business was his profession, Sir Lalubhai had all the while taken great interest in educational, political and cooperative activities of the presidency and the country. Only recently he undertook a voyage to England at an old age in the interests of one of his business concerns. A man of wide culture and strong will, Sir Lalubhai had given his due share in all the activities of Bombay City and the country. The Vadanagara Nagar community of Bombay was the chairman concluded, giving his due to Sir Lalubhai a member of their community in presenting him with an address appreciating his services and congratulating him on his being created a Knight.

Messrs. C. N. Pandya, H. V. Divetia, R. S. Dalal, Dr. M. K. Dixit, M. L. C. and others then spoke appreciatively of Sir Lalubhai's services.

Mr. A. B. Jani then read the address in which Sir Lalubhai was congratulated on his being made a Knight-one of the three Knights of the Nagar Community. The Nagar community considered it a great honour done to it. In the address it was stated that in Sir Lalubhai there was a fitting combination of commerce culture and diplomacy.

The address was presented to Sir Lalubhai by the chairman in a silver casket.

ADVICE TO YOUNG NAGARS.

Replying to the address, Sir Lalubhai thanked the Vadanagara Nagar Mandal for their appreciation of his public services and their congratulation. He was fully aware that he was not exactly what he was described as by the various speakers of the evening because there was much exaggeration in the descriptions. He was proud of being a Nagar and he asked the Nagar youths to consider whether the time when they should seriously consider the question of maintaining the traditional fame of their community by taking to all sorts of important jobs had not come. Sir Lalubhai emphasized the need of higher education among the young men of his community. Concluding he thanked the members of his community again for their presenting him with an address in appreciation of his services.

Sir Lalubhai and the chairman were then garlanded and the meeting passed a hearty vote of thanks for both.

After partaking light refreshment the gathering dispersed.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

RESTRICTED BUSINESS IN JUTES

CALCUTTA, Mar. 2
In the share market, though business in jutes had been somewhat restricted to-day, owing to the Hindu festival, prices tended slightly upwards and there was more support in evidence from operators.

Cottons: In response to some demand Dunbar noted improvement.

Cons: There is little of interest to record in this section, a single exception being Taleher which was in request at advance on last quotation.

Teas: The few transactions that took place revealed no variations in price.

Miscellaneous disclosed no feature of outstanding importance.

Government Securities:—Quiet.

The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities 4 per cent. new loan 1960/70 88 1/2; Central Bank of India 29 1/4; Cottons:—Dunbar only. 208, pref. 180 s. 1, New Ring ord. 291/8.

Jutes:—Auckland ordy. 304 s. 1, Bangalore ord. 245/8 s. 1, Budge Budge ordy. 57 1/2, Clive ord. 41 1/4, Howrah 48 1/2, Hukumchand ord. 14 1/2, Kankannahar pref. 103/8.

Khaddah ord. 537 s. 1, Lansdowne 322 s. 1, Naihathi ord. 575, National 35 1/2, Northbrook ord. 11/8, Orient 290 s. 1, Presidency 018 ex. div., Reliance ord. 84/8.

Coals: Amalgamated coalfields 3/2, Burrakur ord 18, Kosonda and Nyadeo 11 s. 1, New Beecham 20/4, Taleher 4/12.

Chemical Industries: Frank Ross 4.

Miscellaneous: B. I. Corporation ord 4/10, pref. 125/8, Walford Transport 1/8, Britannia Building and Iron 6/4, Burn and Company ord. 209/8, Indian Iron and Steel 10/14, s. 1, Indian Galvanizing 1926 5/8 s. 1.

Tea: Central Cacher 120, Hattikihira 6, Hildibari 32 s. 1.

Debentures: Seven per cent. 192/52, Nuddea Jute Mills 103/8.—A. P.

A Madras message of March 2nd says:—

The expenditure of Rs. 50 incurred by the Tiruppur Municipality to present an address to Mr. R. K. Shunmugam Chettiar had been disallowed by the Collector. At a meeting held yesterday, the municipality passed a resolution protesting against the order and calling upon the Collector to show what would constitute valid qualifications for presenting an address.—Free Press.

BOMBAY'S CLEARING HOUSE

DECISION OF BULLION BROKERS' ASSOCIATION

A general meeting of the Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association was held on Sunday last when in the absence of Rai Sahab Sangidas Jesiram, the President of the Provisional Committee, Mr. W. T. Halai was voted to the chair.

In opening the proceedings Mr. Halai explained at some length the objects of the Association, the necessity of its establishment and inauguration of the importance of the Association, and the work which its members would have to do. It was necessary with regard to the very important and critical and crucial issues that had arisen regarding the present Exchange and Currency questions and for maintaining good relations between the Bullion Exchange, as also between Indians, European and other foreigners all of whom have to deal in Bullion.

Thereafter the proposed Memorandum of Association was duly adopted and it was resolved to have the Association incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act as a Company Limited by Guarantee.

Thereafter the question of the Clearing House to be opened by the Bombay Bullion Exchange Limited was discussed when the meeting gave its approval to the resolution of the Provisional Managing Committee when it expressed its opinion that the Shroffs, and mercantile community appear to be against such a clearing system, but in any event they first wanted the clearing of "chithies" and for delivery of the goods before the system of clearing the differences was agreed to. It would not be proper to have a clearing of the differences before the clearance was made with regard to the goods to be given and taken delivery of. It was just like placing a cart before the horse.

Several members strongly protested against the system of introducing the system of clearing, when the Chairman explained to them that it was a function between the Bullion Exchange and the Chokis, Shroffs and Merchants, Bank Managers, and it was in the light of this that the Committee of the Brokers had requested the Board to first invite the opinions of all those parties interested in the clearance of delivery before the clearing system regarding the difference was introduced. The meeting reiterated the resolution of the Committee and resolved to forward the same to the Board over again and authorised the Provisional Managing Committee to send some representatives amongst them to discuss the matters in the event of the Board inviting them for the purpose.

AFGHAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

CELEBRATIONS IN BOMBAY

H. E. A. Rahman, the Consul of Afghanistan invited a number of prominent citizens to a tea party at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Wednesday evening to celebrate the Ninth Anniversary of Afghan Independence. Among those present were Consuls of Norway, France, Italy, Finland, and Persia, Sir Mohd. Yusuf, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Justice Mirza, Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, Dr. J. J. Mody, Mr. Fakirji Bharncha, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Mr. M. S. Maulvi, Mr. J. B. Petri, Sukh Nabibullah, Mr. A. H. S. Khatri, Dr. Nair, Dr. S. P. Kapadia, Mr. Indradan and others.

The Afghan Consul in welcoming the guests said: On behalf of my nation and Government as their representative and on my own behalf as a friend I tender my sincere and cordial thanks to you all for your accepting the invitation and taking part in the celebration of the Ninth Anniversary of the Independence of the land and people of Afghanistan over which smiles H. M. the King Amanullah Khan, our enlightened and compassionate sovereign. Undoubtedly the joy and happiness to-day are not limited to Afghanistan alone but they are a source of pleasure to all lovers of freedom and peace. In my capacity as representative of His Afghan Majesty's Government, I express my profound desire for the co-operation and cordial relations between the people of my country and friends of peace and international equity, present here. Now, ladies and gentlemen, again I thank you sincerely and heartily for your taking part in this gathering this evening.

Shams-ul-Ulma Dr. J. J. Mody then on behalf of the gathering thanked H. E. the Afghan Consul for giving them an opportunity to enjoy the Ninth Celebration of Afghan Independence and said 25 years ago a learned French Scholar had stated that Afghanistan in years past was a cradle of civilisation and centre of religions of the world. It was the seat of Zoroastrian, Hindu and Buddha and Greek religions and a medium of intercourse between Greece and Persia on one hand and India on the other. He prayed Almighty for prosperity of Afghanistan and long life of its ruler.

The guests then retired after refreshment.

UNIVERSITY BYE-ELECTION

PROF. KALE'S MANIFESTO.

Professor V. G. Kale of the Fergusson College, Poona has issued the following manifesto to the graduate voters of the Bombay Presidency:—

I am a candidate at the forthcoming election by the Graduates of the University of Bombay (the polling will take place on 22nd March) of a member of the Bombay Legislative Council to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Dr. R. P. Paranjpye and I have to request the Graduates to cast their vote in my favour.

As a Life-Member of the Deccan Education Society, I have been intimately connected with Education in all its grades and aspects for over twenty years, and have thus had varied experience of University, Secondary and Primary education in our Presidency. I have been a member of the Senate of the University of Bombay and have also been connected with the Delhi and Benares Hindu Universities. I know the defects of the existing system of education and have taken active part in attempting to remove them. It will be my special care to initiate and carry out the much-needed reform in the organization and working of the system of University and other grades and kinds of education in the Presidency.

I wish that my qualifications for the support I seek should be judged by what I have actually done in the past and the manner in which I have done it. My work as a publicist, as the author of books on Economics, Politics and Administration and as a member of the Council of State and of the Tariff Board is before the public. I claim to have discharged my duties as a public worker with devotion, care and independence of judgment. There are several problems of vital importance before the Presidency in which the Graduates whose suffrage I solicit are deeply concerned along with the general public. The present position of the finances of the Presidency, the condition of agriculture and of industries and trade, the demand for prohibition, the need for all-round educational reform, the prevalent unemployment and the improvement of economic conditions generally, are questions that require a correct and speedy solution. If I am returned to the Council I shall utilise the opportunity thus afforded me to bring my knowledge and experience to bear on the investigation and solution of these problems.

With this brief account of my long record of public activities before them, I have every confidence, the Graduates of the University of Bombay will enable me to do my public work more effectively and in a wider field by returning me to the Council as their representative.

VANI VILASA SABHA.

The South Indian amateurs of the Vani Vilasa Sabha put on boards "Harischandra," the Classic Tragi-Comedy on Wednesday night before a crowded audience in Damodar Thackeray Hall. This play with plenitude of action, reaction, complications and machinations is the despair of even practised professional. But the success that attended this performance far outran the pious anticipations. Harischandra, the conqueror of the world through truth, has been throughout a victim of truth and establishes his pre-eminence after passing through invincible ordeals. He is a tragic hero whose fault (as Professor Bradley would put it) was that he was too good for this world. The character who personated the hero did admirably well, maintaining the severe tragic atmosphere throughout the scenes. His action was flawless, and his music was charming. As the embodiment of an ideal, his practical exposition of "Truth" frightened all and made the audience even melancholy. The cast of Chandramani, the heroine of the play, did an equally remarkable figure. In depicting the heroine's ordeal through the thorny path of truth, chastity and love, the character added to severity with profuse dramatic touches. The characterisation of Nakshatrya was excellent and one would have thought that the Pathan money-lender should learn something from this character. The characterisation of Devadasa was beautiful. The actor who is less than ten years old is a musical prodigy and drew continued encores from the House. His precocious philosophy and amateur wisdom may look a trifle unreal; but it is in keeping with the reality of the play. All the minor characters contributed not a little to the success. The amateurs are in good form and with a little more of forward to stagecraft they can look for a brilliant future.

MR. G. B. PRADHAN CONGRATULATED

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Feb. 28.
On Sunday at about 5 p.m. the premises of the Kayastha Prabhu Social Club presented a scene of gaiety when the Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan was congratulated on his being appointed as the Minister of Excise and Forests and was garlanded and presented with a silver casket by Mr. D. L. Vaidya, the attorney of the Bombay High Court, on behalf of the members of the Club.

Mr. Vaidya, who was the principal speaker of the meeting, said that Mr. Pradhan was the architect of his fortune. Though born and brought up in adversity, he rose to eminence through sheer merit and industry.

FAMOUS PARSİ CRICKETER KILLED

MOTOR ACCIDENT TO MR. DINSHA D. KANGA.

TRAGEDY AT PEDDAR ROAD.

Peddar Road was the scene of a great tragedy which took place on Wednesday morning at about one o'clock, in which Mr. Dinsha Dorabji Kanga, the well-known Parsi Cricketer, was killed. It appears that Mr. Kanga, with a party of friends had gone to Juhu, the famous sea resort of Bombay, and was returning to Bombay in the car of Mr. Russo H. M. Mehta who was driving it himself. At about 1 a.m. on Wednesday, when the car in which there were six occupants was passing along Peddar Road, a motor car with very dazzling lights was seen approaching from the opposite direction. A collision seemed inevitable, and Mr. Mehta in order to avert the collision swerved the car which dashed right into a tree near the footpath. The result was that Mr. Kanga was thrown out of the car and was rendered unconscious. He was removed to the Parsi General Hospital where he died soon after admission. It is strange that the other occupants of the car were absolutely unhurt. Mr. Kanga was also a Director of the Sharebrokers' Association.

Much sympathy will be felt towards the family of Mr. Kanga in their sad bereavement. Mr. Kanga who was well-known in sporting circles as a veteran cricketer, was fortunate to gather a large circle of friends round him, to whom this news of death will be a great shock. Though lately he had ceased to take active part in first-class cricket matches in Bombay, his unique services to Parsi cricket, especially in the halcyon days of the Parsi Presidency Cricket matches, are too well-known to be easily forgotten.

THE INQUEST.

An inquest touching the death of Mr. Dinsha Dorabjee Kanga (58), the well-known Cricketer who was doing business as a Share-broker was held by Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavale, the City Coroner at the Parsi General Hospital on Wednesday morning.

Gulshan Kanga, the Master of the deceased giving evidence said that early Wednesday morning she was informed of her brother's death in a motor accident and that he was removed to the Parsi General Hospital.

DEATH BY SHOCK AND HAEMORRHAGE.

Dr. D. P. Karaka, the Resident Medical Officer of the P. G. Hospital said that the deceased was brought to the Hospital at 1 a.m. on Wednesday morning. He was dead. The vault of the skull was fractured. In witness's opinion, death was due to shock and haemorrhage following fracture of the vault of the skull.

As police inquiries in the case are in progress, the Coroner adjourned the inquest till March 7.

"A VERY GOOD FELLOW"

SIR DORAB'S REMINISCENCES

Giving his reminiscences to a representative of the "Chronicle" on the career of the late Mr. Kanga, Sir Dorab J. Tata said, he was associated with the deceased for over 30 years on the cricket field and regretted the death of his comrade very much. Mr. Kanga, Sir Dorab said, belonged to St. Xavier College and came forward very prominently in the Parsi team chiefly as a wicket-keeper in which position he succeeded Mr. R. D. Cooper. Mr. Kanga was a dashing left-hand batsman and was very popular among his comrades on the cricket field.

He was always jumpy and therefore earned the sobriquet of "Kangaroo" from his colleagues. He was a little too forward in appealing "How's that?" in the cricket matches and created roars of laughter and applause sometimes by his wicket catches accompanied by appeals. In local matches he used to bowl left-hand slows with a break from legs. Later on, he became a well-known business man and a leading sharebroker on the Stock Exchange. He also took great interest in tennis and billiards, and always showed his sporting spirit. He was indeed a very good fellow.

In his professional career, he won laurels by the qualities of both head and heart, the chief amongst which were his genial temper, ready wit, legal acumen, persuasive advocacy and inexhaustible resourcefulness. Mr. Chitre, the third judge of the Bombay Small Causes Court, read out the printed address which was given to Mr. Pradhan on behalf of the members of the community. The Hon. Mr. Pradhan then gave a brief reply, stating he would try his best to serve the interests of the people of the Thana District who reposed their confidence in him. He further hoped to be able to show at the end of the term of his office that the confidence in him was not misplaced.

LATEST NEWS.

NAGPUR, Mar. 2.

At a meeting of the Nationalist Party of the C. P. Council to-day it was decided that Mr. B. G. Khaparde, the leader of the Party, should move tomorrow a motion of adjournment of the House to discuss the situation arising out of the general strike of the employees of the B. N. Railway.—A. P.

NEW DELHI, Mar. 2.

It is understood the Government of India will close at Delhi on 2nd April and will re-open at Simla on the 4th.—A. P.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

MAY.

NEW YORK.

	Mar. 2.
Previous Closing Rate	14.50
To-day's Opening Rate	14.85
Difference	+ 0.35
To-day's Closing Rate	14.49
Difference	- 0.07

LIVERPOOL.

	Mar. 2.
Previous Closing Rate	7.67
To-day's Opening Rate	7.74
Difference	+ 0.07
To-day's Closing Rate	7.76
Difference	+ 0.02

Sowri and Khandi Markets closed to-day.

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

SILVER MARKET.

	Mar. 2.
Silver Ready	26 1 0
Difference	0 3 0 lower.
Silver Forward	25 13 0
Difference	0 3 0 lower.

Tone of Market: Quiet.

HOCKEY.

AGA KHAN TOURNEY.

ROVERS AND LUSITANIANS WIN.

In the first match on Wednesday between the Comrades and the Rovers the latter proved to be too good for their opponents and won by four goals. Their forwards showed excellent combination and worked the ball down to the ring where, however, they failed to avail themselves of numerous opportunities. Lobo scored in the first half, this being the only goal in that period. Albuquerque increased the score and Pinto added two more before full-time.

OVERS.

COMRADE.

Rovers:—Pais; Fernandes and Pereira, William, D'Costa, Coutinho; Saldanha, Albuquerque, Pinto, Lobo, Leopold.

Comrades:—Mantra; Nanjappa and Shernker; Mehta, Bashir and Devage; Saldanha, Ullal, Anuri, Kishallapa, Merchant.

Referees:—Messrs. Maloney and Lees.

A CLOSE MATCH

The fixture between the Lusitanians and Salsette Amateurs provided a close and interesting match. A fast pace was maintained throughout and both sets of forwards exploited short-passing tactics. There was no doubt as to which was the better team but the Salsette Amateurs played a good defensive game and it was not till late in the second half that the Lusitanians obtained their winning goal.

The Lusitanians were on the offensive for most of the time, the interval arriving with them leading by one goal which was scored by Dominic. On resumption, the Amateurs got going through Wasker, and Vaidya, dashed in to score the equaliser. Transferring play the Lusitanians pressed determinedly. Hilary was the outstanding player on the field playing his forwards well. Following upon a disallowed goal, Marquis obtained a cross pass when unmarked and banged the ball into the top of the net. The Lusitanian forwards got through again but Carmen lifted the ball over the bar with a mighty hit which sent the ball into the Gymkhana pavilion. During the course of the evening considerable excitement was caused by a large portion of the fence being blown down owing to a strong wind.

LUSITANIANS.

SALSETTE AMATEURS.

Lusitanians:—D'Souza; Faria and Rolles; Lewis, Hilary and Saldanha; Cardozo, Segura, Dominic, Carmen and Marquis. Salsette:—Reuben; Chandra and Dharmia; Pomnie, Harry and George; Sylvester, Philip, Vaidya, Wasker and Datto.

Referees:—Messrs. Thornbark and Woods.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

4-15 p.m. Callina Catholics Assoc. Non-descripts.

5-30 p.m. B.B.R.A. vs. Parel Sporting Club.

Mr. H. Calder of Bulloch Brothers, being the only member nominated has been unanimously elected Chairman of this Burma Chamber of Commerce.—A. P.

MEHTA & Co., AUCTIONEERS.

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Tel. No. 21285.

The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY MARCH 3, 1927.

THE TASK BEFORE THE MUSLIMS.

The most important work that the All-India Khilafat Conference, which held its session in Lucknow on Monday, did, was to convert itself into the first meeting of the Indian branch of the World Muslim Congress. This branch was organised in December last and, as Dr. Ansari pointed out, a cursory perusal of its aims and objects would assure everyone that it was neither antagonistic nor parallel to the Khilafat Conference. Its aims and objects were, he said, to provide a common platform for Indian Muslims of all shades of opinion and it would have nothing to do with Indian affairs and would deal purely with Pan-Islamic matters and try to make common cause with the Muslims of the whole world. The organisation has been brought into being none too soon. The problem which faces the Islamic world to-day has a two-fold aspect. The Muslims have, first, the task of placing their own house in order and, in the second place, to help Asia and the East generally to achieve their emancipation from the politico-economic thralldom of the West. The first task belongs to Muslims alone and cannot be well accomplished except by a joint co-operative effort of Muslims from every country. For the attainment of the second object they cannot afford to do without the co-operation and goodwill of their brethren in suffering of other creeds. How imperative and indispensable such co-operation and goodwill are was vividly emphasized by Dr. M. A. Ansari, who presided over the Lucknow meeting and that whom India boasts of few truer patriots, when, drawing attention to the grievance of the Turks against Indians "that it was Indian men and money that ousted them from Syria, Palestine, Arabia and Iraq," he thus summed up the message of Kemal Pasha to Indian Muslims: "The best service that the Indian Muslims could do for the Islamic world was to attain freedom in their country as their present position was responsible for enslaving other countries." Dr. Ansari did not exaggerate when he declared that the slavery of Indian Muslims lowered them in the estimation of other Muslim nations who did not care to consult them or respect their ideals and that for love of Islam it was their bounden duty to liberate their country from foreign domination. Mr. Saklatvala, looking at the question from the point of view of an internationalist, has in his speeches dwelt on the need for Muslims uniting together in order to free the East from the domination of the West and has urged Hindus to welcome a Pan-Islamic movement as the harbinger of an Asiatic Federation. Nor did Dr. Ansari mince matters as regards the first essential to freedom, namely, the elimination of the communal canker. As he said: "No doubt they were Muslims, but they should not forget that they were Indians first and last and always and as such they should give up communal mentality and bear in mind that communal leaders, be they Messrs. Lajpat Rai and Malaviya or Sir Abdul Rahim and Mr. Jinnah, were not friends of India. This communal mentality was responsible for all the bloodshed and riots that had recently perturbed the national life of the country. He, therefore, appealed to them to have nothing to do with communalism but to try their utmost to liberate their country."

Dr. Ansari felt confident in denouncing communalism in the presence of a gathering of his co-religionists because he realizes as unfortunately few Muslim leaders do, that communalism is an anti-Islamic force. Communalism, above everything else, means the domination of the community by a priestly class. If to-day Muslims, misguided by priesthood, have lost their sense of proportion to such an extent as to

elevate the trivial question of playing music before mosques to the level of a "religious" issue of first class importance, the reason is that they have departed from the teachings of Islam which recognizes no priesthood except that of Reason and whose sheet-anchor is tolerance. This naturally leads to the second aspect of the problem which Muslims have to face—the problem, namely, of giving Islam a real trial in their social and cultural life. The chief merit which is claimed for Islam by those who have understood its teachings is the adaptability of the latter to the requirements of all times. No student of Islamic history will have failed to be struck by the fact that the period of the greatest glory for Muslims have been those when they adjusted the teachings of their Prophet to the demands and conditions of their times; per contra, whenever Muslims have lagged behind in the race for progress, their backwardness has been due to their failure to grasp and act in accordance with those teachings. As the Rt. Hon. Ameer Ali points out, in the article which is given the place of honour in the first issue of "Islamic Culture"—a well-edited quarterly just issued from Hyderabad—"the present stagnation of the Muslim world is due to the misreading of the Master's teachings. The followers of Islam have substituted the letter for the spirit and are disputing among themselves about the non-essential and neglecting the essential." The object of those who have started the "Islamic Culture" is "to uplift the standard of Islamic culture at its best, and to provide a rallying-point for learned Orientalists and students of Islam in every land." If the succeeding numbers maintain the high standard attained by the present issue there is no doubt that the journal will be occupying an honourable place in the list of periodicals which save humanity from stagnation. Not merely Muslims but everyone interested in human progress will find much food for study and thought in the articles contained in the first number and the Rt. Hon. Syed Ameer Ali's contribution is fittingly devoted to an emphasis on "the modernity of Islam" under which caption it is published.

Mr. Ameer Ali writes: "In the Prophet's system, the dignity of labour was extolled; they (the Muslims) of to-day choose now to regard labour as an unworthy occupation. He preached thrift and the practice of charity, the relief of suffering and distress; they practise instead extravagance, shutting their ears to the cry of distress. He preached the seeking of knowledge—even unto China; they refuse to receive it even when brought to their door. The Faith is alive but its followers are unable to understand it." That Islam, as its founder conceived and taught it, was a force for progress is best illustrated by the proud achievements of the early Muslims who adhered to the pristine purity of their faith and the injunctions of their Prophet who, as Syed Ameer Ali points out, proclaimed that constant striving was a necessary condition of man's existence and that unless human beings strove for progress, humanity would soon come to an end. As an instance of the adaptability of Islam to the progressive requirements of humanity Syed Ameer Ali points to the genesis and significance of the Koranic precept about polygamy. Unrestrained polygamy was, during the time of the Arabian Prophet practised not only among the Arabs but also among the neighbouring peoples. "There was then no means of livelihood for women; no stenography, no typing, no clerical work or employment in shops; no convents or nunneries to serve as refuges for the forlorn... Marriage was the only means for women to obtain protection and sustenance. The Prophet gave a qualified permission to the plurality of wives; he subjected it to a condition which practically rendered its toleration in economically-developed communities a nullity." The Koranic precept lays down: "Marry one, two, three or four wives, but if you cannot deal equitably among your wives, you shall only marry one." Equity, Syed Ameer Ali contends, here includes not only maintenance and lodgment but also love and affection. The condition, therefore, he adds, "is regarded by the foremost thinkers in Islam as an abrogation of the permission for peoples who have outgrown the social and economic necessities that rendered a qualified practice of plurality of wives permissible. In Islam, as the 'Ashab' says, 'marriage is a sacrament.'" The Turks, by placing a legal ban on polygamy, have given practical proof of their true understanding of the Koranic precept. It is only when Indian Muslims and their confederates in other countries follow the example of the Turks in respect of this practice and others which have become inconsistent with the demands of the future as well as the present, that they will be able to put their house in order.

REPENTING AT LEISURE.

We cannot congratulate the Legislative Assembly on having passed the demand of ten lakhs of rupees for Civil Aviation without considering fully all the implications in the Government scheme, only the barest details of which were given by Sir Bhupendranath Mitra to the members when he moved for the grant. No further information in regard to the Government policy towards Civil Aviation was vouchsafed by him than is contained in the proposals already published and Sir Bhupendranath's contention that it was only proper that the Government of India should pay back to the British Government the money they

were giving in the shape of financial assistance to construct an air harbour at Karachi, ought to have made the popular representatives still more apprehensive of what they were bargaining for when they agreed without a division and with very feeble protests to this expenditure of ten lakhs. The line of Sir Bhupendranath's argument is just the line taken up by Government in all military expenditure relating to India. Whenever the War Office wants certain things to be done to promote the efficiency of the Army in India at the Indian tax-payers' expense, the Government of India promptly execute its command, and in regard to Aviation the very fact that so far as the training of Indians is concerned, they are merely giving assurances while they are keen on colossal sums being spent on air harbours and air services, shows how the whole object of Government is to develop Aviation as a military arm. Dewan Chamanlal correctly and pointedly expressed the apprehensions of the Indian public on this subject when he remarked that the policy behind this insistence on such heavy expenditure was to help England's military adventure in the East. Let it be remembered in this connection that Sir Hari Singh Gour had elicited from the Army Secretary in a question he had asked early this week, the significant information that the cost of the Royal Air Force in India was about a crore and three quarter and that it was met from the Indian revenues. The Royal Air Force, however, as Dr. Moonje was informed by the Army Secretary, was unable to train Indians. This information about the cost of the Royal Air Force and the shutting out of any possibility of training Indians in Aviation ought to have made the Assembly all the more averse to sanctioning the grant of ten lakhs. Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas in a speech which put the case for the opposition to the grant in a lucid and illuminating manner, described how he had in company with two other Indian members of the Standing Finance Committee opposed in 1925 the grant of even a lakh and a half because the absolutely necessary conditions of control over expenditure and a voice in the policy in regard to Aviation which they wanted to lay down, were not agreed to by the Government. Merely on Sir Basil Blackett's assurance that a "comprehensive scheme" for training Indians in Aviation would be drawn up later, the Assembly has hastily agreed to the grant. It is sure to repent at leisure.

A STEP-MOTHERLY ATTITUDE.

The grant for the Department of Industries will soon come up for sanction before the Bombay Legislative Council and we would urge the popular representatives to take advantage of this opportunity and compel the Government of Bombay to give them a satisfactory answer in regard to their step-motherly attitude towards this Department since the time when an Indian officer was placed at its head with a considerably reduced staff to help him in his duties. The members of the Legislative Council will do well to note that last year the report for 1924-25 which was dated November 12, 1925 was not made available to them at the time of the budget discussion and they ought not to tolerate this reprehensible practice on the part of the Government to expect them to pass a grant without even troubling to place before them an account of the working of the Department. We find that the report for 1926 for the Department of Industries is not yet published and the Legislative Council ought to refuse to consider the question of granting the demand for the Department until all the latest facts relating to its working are placed before it. There was a time when Government were generous in their expenditure on this Department. Very large sums were spent by them in making experiments through this Department on Fisheries. A steam trawler was bought, a number of costly posts all held by Europeans were created and about fifty lakhs were spent on the experiment. It appears, however, that the Government have an unpleasant habit of only wasting the public money in these parts and the experiment came to nothing. Since then an attitude of colossal indifference in regard to the development of industries has invaded the Government of Bombay. The very meagre reports which the Department of Industries has published every year show that the desire to do anything substantial has been lacking and the curious thing is that when under an Indian Director a number of useful proposals were put forward in the report for 1924-25, not one of them was encouraged by Government. He complained in that report that no industrial survey of the Presidency was yet organised to find out the present condition of various manufacturing industries in the Presidency and the prospects for their expansion and further development. Such a line of inquiry would have proved of great advantage and practical benefit but it appears nothing in this direction has been yet attempted. The indifference of the Government of Bombay is in sad contrast with the energy with which the Government of Madras are helping their own Department of Industries. They have already taken useful steps to develop cottage industries in their Province and the representatives of the people in this Presidency are entitled to know why an industrial province like Bombay should in this matter lag behind Madras.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY CURRICULUM

THE BURDEN OF ENGLISH STUDIES

(BY D. R. GADGIL.)

At the First Year Arts Examination the colleges are no doubt at liberty to teach the texts in their own way and also to conduct the examinations. Unfortunately the colleges prefer to follow the University model of examinations. So that in the first two years of the college course the texts hardly help the students in a study of the language as such, the usual method of preparing students followed even by professors being to guess a certain number of "likely" general questions and dictate notes to the class. Everybody knows that the practice is very general. I would not advocate a return to the type of examination papers in which (1) "paraphrase" and (2) "explain with reference to the context" predominated; but I submit that the texts themselves are too much neglected and that it is of no earthly use asking students to appreciate them without their understanding the plain meaning of the texts, they are asked to appreciate.

FAULTY CHOICE OF TEXTS.

There is, it may be said, one special paper on Composition. This paper is now called Rapid Reading and Composition. Even here two rapid reading texts are introduced which the students are expected to read rather more cursorily than their other texts. I must confess to an utter inability to understand the principles on which the prescribed texts are chosen. I had always thought that Rapid Reading Texts would be such as the student would easily follow without the help of much instruction. But usually they are more difficult to follow than the Prose and Poetry texts. Another possible guess would be that they should prove as models of Composition. Even this guess would not prove correct in the case of F.Y.A. Rapid Reading Texts. (This year's text books, for example, are "Asia Revealed" being a

series of extracts from the accounts of European travellers in Asia from Greek times to the 19th century and a Selection of Humorous Sketches by 19th century writers. The humour in the majority of cases is not appreciated. How many Indians, for example, except those who have been to England can appreciate the Jorjor Selection.)

THE WAYS OF EXAMINERS.

Only for the I.A. course there is one prescribed book of selected essays and the English Board of Studies, thinking presumably that the student should also be acquainted with the English drama prescribed one dramatic text for the Intermediate class. Here the ways of examiners are more curious than ever. This paper is treated as one on general literary history and the essay form. Students are expected to write of the influence of manners and customs on the drama of a period on the strength of their acquaintance with half a dozen stray scenes in the prescribed text or to write on essay as a form of literature by the perusal of a small book of 99 pages of selected essays. The college professor is on the horns of a dilemma. Is it his duty to teach the text properly and to help the students to understand it first or should he rather impart a lot of miscellaneous information on literary and social history which the students do not want and do not follow but which on the other hand, will come in extremely handy at the time of the examination? College professors are after all human and it is no wonder that they follow the line of least resistance. Some, indeed, do not worry much about such things. I know one eminent professor who replied when asked how he taught the Rapid Reading Texts. "I read and the students feel amused." But such ease is given to few. The large majority console themselves with dictating notes.

A FUTILE ATTEMPT.

The chief point that I want to make out is (Continued on page 9.)

CIVIC AFFAIRS OF BANDRA

FORTHCOMING ELECTIONS.

BY HIRALAL M. DESAI.

The triennial elections of the Bandra Municipal Board will be held very shortly. A brief survey of the existing state of affairs of the Municipality will, I trust therefore, prove interesting. Bandra is one of the most populous suburbs of Bombay and is a promising town owing to its proximity to 'Urbs prima in India'. The beautiful landscape from Bandra Point to Danda Creek, Palli Hill encircled with green foliage and Laxmi Nagar (Khar), a picturesque model suburb facing the silvery shores of Juhu, have attracted a number of citizens of Bombay to come and settle in these open and less congested areas rather than stay in the crowded localities of Bombay. The administration of this town which has a population of nearly 30,000 people is vested in a Board of 25 members—out of which 21 are elected and 4 nominated. The Board is governed under the City Municipalities Act of 1925.

THE MUNICIPAL BOARD.

One of the dominating features of the present Board is party spirit, in excess, which has consistently impeded the progress of the city. The councillors have very often indulged in mutual recriminations and even the best resolutions conducive to general welfare have been at times thrown aside owing to the exuberance of party verbiage. An illustration of this is provided in the attempt to make the whole Board elective which could not command the attention of the Government, as the Board was sharply divided.

DISTRIBUTION OF SEATS.

The seats have been unevenly and injudiciously distributed among the different wards. H. (Khar) is the biggest ward almost half of Bandra in area, and one-third of Bandra population with a strength of 1,700 voters; yet it is to be regretted that it has only 4 seats that is only one seat per every 425 voters. While F. (Shirly-Chimbal) ward, in spite of having only 337 voters, has 2 seats, that is, one seat per every 167 voters. This invidious distribution has been strongly protested against by several Associations, but the Board could not arrive at any unanimous decision, which ultimately gave free scope to the Collector for distributing seats according to his choice.

WATER-SUPPLY.

It is an open secret that negligence on the part of the Standing Committee and the Board had involved the Municipality in a huge loss of Rs. fifty thousand and above in the last year. The Board paid no heed for fifteen months to the letter of

the Bombay Municipal Commissioner regarding the increase in the rate of water supplied by the Bombay Municipality to Bandra Municipality; and at last when the Board awoke from its torpor, it found itself entangled in a whirlpool out of which it could not manage to escape. The rate at which water is supplied is annas 12 per 1000 gallons, while the cost is annas seven, that is, five annas more than the cost, which is evidently meant for defraying the cost of carriage and upkeep. In spite of charging nearly 70 per cent. of the cost of the article the Municipality is unable to make both ends meet. Further comment is not necessary.

ELECTORAL ROLL.

The outstanding features of the new electoral roll recently published are appearance of dead men as voters, absence of any indication of roads and localities against the names of the voters, innumerable mistakes of spelling and wrong names, and male voters being converted into female voters and vice-versa. Inefficiency and negligence of the Board cannot be more trenchantly criticised than in the instance of the electoral roll and its preparation.

EDUCATION.

Bandra the town, which had unfurled the banner of free and compulsory education by the strenuous and laudable efforts of the two citizens of Bandra, Messrs. V. J. Patel and K. Natrajan, has moved back instead of maintaining the high traditions which these two illustrious citizens established. The present School Board and its Chairmen have been adamant in refusing to give a fitting response to the appeal of Laxmi Nagar people for opening a primary school there. Not only this, but the Ramkrishna Ashram School has been systematically refused grant on the pretext that the education imparted is not up to the mark. The radius of compulsory area is one mile as fixed by the School Board, which means that young boys must go one mile and come back one mile. The teachers have not been properly housed and even the provident fund scheme has not progressed an inch. A radical change in the Board is essential for promoting the education of young boys.

The canker of party domination has been eating through the vitals of real progress, which has not only been at a standstill but in retrograde direction. Let the voters exercise their judgment in electing the best candidates who are above party politics and who can help the Board in getting out of its present chaos and working for the progressive realisation of the general welfare of the town.

Notes of the Day.

A Remarkable Mission.

President Diaz of Nicaragua armed with the support of American Marines lent by the American Government to see that there is "law and order" in the land, and enjoying the confidence in his good work which a plentiful supply of dollars from American coffee plantations gives, proposes to do wonders for the little "Republic." It will soon be a "Republic" only in name because the remarkable mission on which the President is sending two local Liberal politicians and a neutral gentleman to persuade the Liberal leader, Sacaia, to make peace with him and American Imperialism may after all succeed if the incessant domestic warfare has by this time tired out the Conservatives led by Diaz and the Liberals led by Sacaia. The allurements towards peace are not, however, so attractive as to lead Sacaia to agree to it immediately unless he finds that he has absolutely no more chance of securing resources in men and money for further fight. He knows what "free" elections under the supervision of the United States will really mean for Liberalism in Nicaragua.

'Nervous Nelly.'

To the Pacifists in America the adventure of the United States into Nicaragua in open support of American capitalism is due to the mistaken zeal of one man in particular for making America's voice the most dominant one in the affairs of the World. Central and South America thoroughly dislike this hectoring attitude of the American Government which, the Pacifists declare, is led into this policy by the "worst Secretary" the country has ever had. Secretary Kellogg, says "Unity" in its latest issue, is "appropriately dubbed by newspaper correspondents, Nervous Nelly." It bitterly complains that American forces should move into Nicaragua "for reasons which change, like a railroad time table without notice," and it charges Secretary Kellogg's Department with saying "one thing one day and another thing another day" and with "always carefully concealing the real facts." It gives a remarkable synopsis of Secretary Kellogg's political career. It begins with saying that "he was never very bright any way." He went to England as the American Representative at St. James' and was "spelled by adulation" and came home with a "big and swollen head." By this time, says "Unity," "he had become old, and feeble and doddering" and in its opinion Americans "should have mercy on this rather ridiculous and certainly very pitiful old political hack." It is a full-sized portrait, indeed, of Secretary Kellogg, the man who obligingly helped Britain by refusing Mr. Saklatvala entry into the United States.

Futile Propaganda.

It is a pity that the B.N.R. authorities do not realise what a futile propaganda they carry on with the hope of convincing the public that the strike of their employees will soon be over and that the situation for the authorities has been improving every day. The statement by Mr. Giri, couched in the language of sustained moderation and concerned with the mere recital of a few facts, is sure to impress the public far more than the Agent's accounts of how every day more men are returning to work. Mr. Giri is emphatic that agents provocateurs are employed by the Railways authorities to deceive the men with false pictures of the collapse of the strike. The men who resumed work are out on strike again at many places. As regards the running of passenger trains the language of the Agent's communications itself shows that keeping up the service is becoming most difficult while the goods traffic appears to be almost at a standstill. The Government of Bihar and Orissa may foolishly continue to take sides in the quarrel against the men by their unjust and unwarranted use of Section 144. But this is the worst remedy they can think of to break the strike.

The Technical Sense.

In his long and laboured reply on the "famine debate" in the Bombay Legislative Council which Mr. Amritlal Sheth raised by his proposal to omit the grant under Land Revenue altogether, the Hon. Mr. Rieu informed the House that famine "is known in the technical sense of the term" was not present in the Gujarat districts. All he could concede to the House was that there did exist a certain amount of scarcity. We hope the "protectors of the poor" will help the ryots by issuing a detailed explanation now as to the exact conditions which "in the technical sense" of "starvation" a famine-stricken person must exhibit to receive the "technical" certificate that he is starving. The reports carefully compiled by public workers on the spot indicate that both in Gujarat and Dharwar and Bijapur a very large number of ryots are actually starving. Mr. Rieu may say, and other officials may repeat, that the allegation that a severe famine exists in the Bijapur district is "completely without foundation." But the people of the district, the very persons who know how much the shoe pinches, assert emphatically that there is very severe famine. Why cannot the Government of Bombay appoint a Committee of enquiry with a non-official majority and a non-official chairman to find out the truth? Such a Committee will have the confidence of the public and its findings are sure to be respected.

Another Item for Retrenchment.

This is, perhaps, one of the minor items in the retrenchment list. It is nevertheless important. We have an officer, employed by the Department of Education, whose precise functions and occupation have been for years a mystery. All that we know of the miracle officially described as the Inspector of Drawing and Craftwork is that he was largely responsible for the abolition of free-hand drawing, a faculty peculiarly the inherited gift of India. The official who has achieved this amazing record of artistic advancement has been not only safe hitherto, but he has been actually flourishing. He has been obligingly offered a seat in the University and a salary and allowance that exceed the emoluments of even the over-worked Principal of the Bombay School of Art. The Civil List states that the Principal gets a salary of Rs. 1,150 and an overseas allowance of Rs. 225. The Inspector gets Rs. 1,300 as salary and Rs. 230 as overseas allowance. It is the Inspector, not the Principal of the Central Art Institute of the Presidency who represents the art interests of the Presidency. It is the Inspector who gets a higher salary. Why? Let us have the explanation, if there is any, about this queer arrangement of affairs. And, let us know whether the official, with such amazing capacity for doing the wrong thing, when he does attempt anything, is really indispensable. Let us also know whether the heavy establishment he runs is really necessary. This, as we said, is an item for retrenchment. And, it is an important item.

"WHY NOT GO DOWN YOURSELF?"**ANGRY DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST PREMIER****MR. BALDWIN BOOED BY MINERS**

LONDON, Mar. 2. Miners of Cwm today made angry demonstrations against Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin who had travelled from Cardiff on a sympathetic visit to the scene of colliery disaster and booed the Premier shouting "why don't you go down to mine yourself?"—Reuter's Special.

COLLIERY DISASTERS IN BRITAIN**SCORES OF MINERS ENTOMBED.**

LONDON, March 1. In the House of Commons, Sir Philip Cunliffe later stated that two seams were involved in the disaster in the Marine Colliery and that 23 were dead in one seam. There were 28 men in the other seam for whom there was little hope.

Four dead have been brought up in the Marine Colliery disaster in which it is now ascertained that 49 were entombed. Inspectors have ordered suspension of rescue operations until the pit is ventilated.

UNEXCELLED HEROISM.

LONDON, March 1. The disaster in the Marine Colliery, which coincided with St. David's Day has brought to light unexcelled heroism of an unlighted number of volunteers who battled in perspiration and wearing gas-masks were working like mad men attacking a hundred-ton fall of coal which the gallery was blocked. For a mile and a half from the shaft, relays of crouching men stumbled backwards and forwards removing coal in baskets and frequently collapsed whereupon willing bystanders stepped into the breach.

The earliest volunteers included Mr. W. John, Colliery Agent, who was lost in the workings and was found two hours later unconscious and Mr. Frank Hagan, Managing Director, who was seriously gassed, and is in critical condition. A plucky miner took down a canary to test air. The bird died, but the miner staggered on, found 12 unconscious mates, dragged out two, returned with help and rescued the remainder. All rescuers collapsed and several are still in serious condition.

Another volunteer traced 19 miners huddled behind a fall of coal. A miner working in the pit who had escaped injury insisted on returning to find his brother who had disappeared. Rescuers finally stumbled against his dead body.

The decision to suspend operations in the Marine Colliery was accepted reluctantly by a tremendous band of rescuers urged by the distressed relatives of the entombed persons. The first party of helpers which included officials was all gassed, necessitating organisation of a second party to extricate them. After that the rescue party's efforts largely consisted in helping each other. They took their lives in their hands in working in gas-laden atmosphere and running the gauntlet of frequent heavy falls. A doctor descended the shaft, dressed injuries, administered morphine, and superintended the removal of casualties.

HEART-RENDING SIGHTS

LONDON, Mar. 2. Twelve canaries were lowered into a pit at Cwm at varying intervals and brought up dead. Although the disaster is attributed to an explosion, few miners heard the sound, and generally they were not aware of the danger until they felt a clutching stricture of the throat and began to gasp for breath.

Hardly a street in Cwm does not mourn the loss of a relative. One woman lost her husband and two sons, another her husband and son-in-law and another two sons. One victim leaves seven children including a baby two months old for whose life the mother paid with her own. Rescuers describe the heart-rending expedition below. In one case they found the man lying dead with his arms still under the shoulders of a friend whom he was dragging to the shaft when death claimed them both.—Reuter Special.

KING AND QUEEN SEND CONDOLENCES

LONDON, Mar. 2. The King and Queen have telegraphed their condolences to the sufferers from the colliery disasters in South Wales and Nottinghamshire in which at least sixty five lives have been lost. Despite the official announcement that there is only the faintest hope of rescuing more of the entombed men, small knots of wives carrying babes and clinging desperately to the hope that men might somehow return waited in the cold in vain at Cwm Pithead throughout the night.—Reuter.

ANOTHER COLLIERY DISASTER**16 PERSONS DROWNED**

LONDON, March 1. While pit sinkers were working on a staging in Bilsthorpe Colliery between Mansfield (Nottinghamshire) and Retford, water pipes burst in a shaft through which water was pumped broke loose and went down the shaft carrying the staging to the bot-

LIMITATION OF ARMAMENTS.**PRESIDENT COOLIDGE STILL HOPEFUL.****PROPOSALS PLAN NO REDUCTION.**

LONDON, March 1. Washington.—It is stated in White House that President Coolidge still hopes for a five-power armament limitation agreement, in spite of unfavourable replies of France and Italy. It is emphasised that the President's proposals are strictly confined to the limitation of armaments, and are not intended by him to imply that he plans reduction of armaments.—Reuter.

BENGAL PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE IMPASSE**FEELING RUNNING HIGH.**

CALCUTTA, Mar. 2. Feeling in connexion with the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee impasse is running high. The opposition party met at Mr. Nirmal Chunder's place this morning and decided to hold a meeting in the evening to elect a new executive. There is a cleavage of opinion as to whether the supporters of the present executive will attend the opposition party meeting this evening or not.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, President of the Congress, has sent a message this morning appealing to all Bengal leaders and Congress workers for honourable settlement in the name of the Congress and political prisoners detained in jail.—Free Press.

PUNJAB GOVERNOR ON THIRD MINISTRY**NO-CONFIDENCE MOTION DISALLOWED**

LAHORE, Feb. 28. The House was full and the galleries were crowded to-day when the Governor of the Punjab addressed the members of the Punjab Legislative Council. His Excellency referred to the changes in the people's minds brought about by the reforms scheme and the influence that the new Councils had exerted on the public and general course of administration.

Explaining his motive in appointing a third Minister he said that he had found in the history of the Punjab many of the beginnings of a genuine party spirit, but a definite formation on party lines had constantly been hindered by the influence of other issues. It was because he felt that though there were the beginnings of the party life in the Council, divisions had nevertheless not crystallised finally on party lines that he took last December the course of adding a third Ministry to the Punjab.

Dr. Muhammad Alam leader of the Nationalist Party moved a resolution expressing want of confidence in the three Ministers. As less than thirty members stood up in favour of the motion, leave to discuss the resolution was not granted.

Sir Geoffrey De Montmorency, the Finance Member then presented the Budget estimates for 1927-28.

The Council adjourned till March 5th.—A.P.

THE BUDGET.**INDIAN PRESS COMMENTS.**

ALLAHABAD, March 1. The "Leader" Allahabad, commenting on the Budget says the speech of the Finance Member while not lacking in lucidity was a model of brevity and contained few surprises. His stewardship has been marked by considerable improvement in the financial position of Government and though he has been subjected to much better criticism in connection with his exchange policy it cannot be denied that he has handled the Indian finances in a masterly manner.—A.P.

TRIAL OF ABDUL RASHID**SUMMONS NOT YET ISSUED**

DELHI, Mar. 2. Much secrecy is being observed with regard to the trial of Abdul Rashid, though the case is fixed to come up on March 4, no summons have yet been issued.—Free Press.

tom. It is feared that 16 persons have been drowned. Three have been brought up alive.

The disaster in Nottinghamshire attracted numerous helpers. The first arrivals came from a dance at Ollerton at three in the morning. Every man and many women and girls volunteered. Anxious women provided hot refreshments to the rescuers who, however, were helpless in the face of a steady rise of water. The first man saved after ten hours had clung to the rope in spite of a fractured arm and was drawn up 280 yards. Three others marooned halfway down the shaft seized a dangling rope which groaned under their weight but sustained the ordeal and brought the men to the top. Meanwhile men at the bottom shouted for help and a rope was let down, which was sixty feet too short and before the fresh rope could be procured water rose. A poignant feature of both disasters was the complete silence of entombed persons.—Reuter.

CHANG IN FULL COMMAND.**SUN'S TROOPS WITHDRAWN FROM SUNGKIANG.****SEQUEL TO GENERAL'S DESERTION.**

One of the surprises in the Chinese tangle is the reported desertion of a leading general of Sun who has refused to fight for the Warlord. This has upset completely all military arrangements. Sun's troops are being withdrawn and are gradually replaced by Chang's army. Thus Chang virtually commands all the forces defending the road to Shanghai.

In view of the General's desertion, further dissensions among the Allies are quite possible.

SERIOUS DISSENSIONS AMONG ALLIES.

LONDON, March 2. Shanghai.—Following Mengchaoyueh's desertion, General Lippachang, Shanghai Defence Commissioner, announces the withdrawal from Sungkiang of Sun Chuan Fang's entire army estimated 24,000, which in accordance with arrangement, are being replaced by General Chang Tsung Chang's Shantung troops. Chang, therefore, now commands all the forces defending the road to Shanghai. Sun's army whose morale has largely been broken is going to different parts of the province.—Reuter.

SUN'S GENERAL'S DEFECTION**A PRECURSOR OF FURTHER DISSENSIONS?**

LONDON, March 1. Shanghai.—One of Sun Chuan Fang's leading generals at Sungkiang, Mengchaoyueh, who had already given Sun much trouble has deserted with his staff, refusing to fight for Sun. It is feared that the defection forebodes further serious dissensions among the allies at Sungkiang to which place the Shantung forces are proceeding in large numbers.—Reuter.

INDEPENDENT ACTION IN CHINA**"NEW TOKEN OF AMERICA'S FRIENDSHIP"**

LONDON, March 1. Washington.—Mr. Porter, Chairman of the House of Representatives, Foreign Affairs Committee, has published cables from Mr. Chen and Mr. Wellington Koo endorsing his

DUKE AND DUCHESS OF YORK IN NEWZEALAND**WARM RECEPTION BY NATIVE TRIBES.**

RUGBY, Mar. 1. The Duke and Duchess of York were welcomed yesterday at Arava Park by the Maoris representing every tribe in New Zealand. On arriving they were challenged by the warriors with levelled spears and when the visitors' peaceful intentions were announced the whole company of Maori men and women performed a dance of welcome, and later the Duke and Duchess were presented with mats of feathers and badges of rank. The Prime Minister who as minister for the Native Affairs wore the High Chief's mat then read the address of welcome from the Maori members of the New Zealand Parliament.

After the Duke had replied Maori gifts were exchanged and dances performed and the Royal visitors walked along the ranks of the tribes who chanted a plaintive farewell.—B. O. W.

FOR ABANDONING CAMPAIGN**PRESIDENT DIAZ SENDS A MISSION**

LONDON, March 1. Managua.—President Diaz has approved the departure of three prominent Nicaraguans of whom two are Liberals and the third a neutral on a mission to induce the commander of the Liberal forces to abandon the campaign on behalf of the Liberal leader, Sacasa. The delegation will point out that if mediation is accepted, the United States will undertake to ensure free elections and prosperity of the country. Two United States Marine officers will accompany the mission.—Reuter.

24-YEAR LITIGATION ENDS**NEWFOUNDLAND'S GAIN**

LONDON, March 1. A 24-year litigation between Canada and Newfoundland has been terminated by the Privy Council giving an historical decision on the boundaries of the two countries by which Newfoundland has been awarded a tract in Labrador twice the size of Newfoundland itself. The decision mainly related to the interpretation of the Proclamation of 1763. The disputed area is thick with uninhabitable forests and was not wanted by either country until the modern demand arose for wood-pulp.—Reuter's Special.

INSEIN PRISONERS' "GRATITUDE"**REPORTS OF HUNGER STRIKE REFUTED****BENGAL GOVT.'S COMMUNIQUE**

CALCUTTA, Mar. 2.

The Government of Bengal has issued the following communique:—"Considerable public interest has been aroused by the reports that State prisoners and a detainee who are confined in Insein Jail have been on hunger strike. The Government of Bengal have ascertained from the Government of Burma and are authorised to state that these reports are incorrect and that no hunger strike has taken place and on the contrary the State prisoners recently expressed to a non-official visitor their gratitude to the jail authorities."—Free Press.

BRITISH REPLY ON NEW NAVAL CONFERENCE**FAVOURABLE IMPRESSION IN WASHINGTON**

RUGBY, Mar. 1.

The British acceptance of President Coolidge's proposal for a conversation between the leading naval powers upon a further naval limitation has created a very favourable impression in Washington. United States newspapers in their comment express no surprise at the frank reminder contained in the British reply that the geographical situation and needs of the British Empire are factors which have to be taken into account no less than the special needs and requirements of other countries.

They say that the French and Italian replies, expressing inability to participate are being studied by the State Department but they express belief that Japan, United States and Britain may be able to reach an agreement helpful to the general cause of the arms limitation.

Regarding submarines, it is recalled that at the Washington Conference Lord Balfour and Lord Lee, the British delegates, strongly advocated their total elimination. The British reply before its despatch was concurred in by all the Governments of the Empire except that of the Irish Free State from which no comment has so far been received.—B. O. W.

BIHAR AND ORISSA COUNCIL**465 MOTIONS FOR CUTS AND OMISSIONS.**

PATNA, March 1. 465 motions for cuts and omissions have been tabled under the different Budget demands for grants on which voting commences in the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council on March 4th. Most of the motions are for token cuts of Rs. 100 under Land Revenue, Excise, Police, General Administration and Executive Council to call attention to specific questions. A number of Swarajist members have put down a motion for the total omission of provision for Ministers' salaries. Other substantial cuts proposed are five lakhs of rupees under police demand and two lakhs under Civil Works (Reserved). Another motion is put down for the omission of the provision of Rs. 2,02,466 for Commissioners of Divisions. A reduction of Rs. 45,000 is also proposed in the grant for the staff and household of His Excellency the Governor.—A.P.

SITUATION ON B. N. RV.**IMPROVEMENT CONTINUES SAYS AGENT.**

CALCUTTA, March 1.

The Agent, Bengal Nagpur Railway, issued the following communique to-day:—"The situation of the strike on the Bengal Nagpur Railway still continues to show some improvement. The whole staff who went on strike at Cuttack and Chhindwara resumed duty to-day and also the clerical staff. Staff at Bauria on the Kharagpur-Bhowrah section. At Kharagpur workshops the attendance was materially improved and there are indications of increasing numbers coming in. Mail and passenger services are running on the whole satisfactorily although some degree of detention is inevitable. At the request of the public arrangements have been made for local trains to halt at each station from to-day. About 60 per cent. of the normal coal traffic is being worked and 28 goods trains were run in the Edra District to-day, while 22 were run on sections adjacent to Kharagpur.—A.P.

"PROSPERITY BUDGET"

ALLAHABAD, March 1.

The "Pioneer" says:—Sir Basil Blackett may fully claim to have produced a prosperity budget for India. Balanced budgets he has already given us. This time he presents a statement of the national finances which should encourage the most pessimistic critic to permit the employment of a more buoyant epithet than usual. We have purposely laid stress on the substantial benefits which the budget gives partly and justifiably at the expense of the debt redemption programme. It is framed on sound and cautious lines. It has vision and vigour. Are benefits which it orders to be lightly rejected?—A.P.

POLICE FORCED TO OPEN FIRE**SERIOUS FRACAS AT PONABALIA.****HEAVY LIST OF CASUALTIES**

CALCUTTA, Mar. 2.

Mahomedans of Barisal attempted to-day to create disturbance at the Shivaratri Mela at the village of Ponabalia. The Magistrate intervened, but the situation became so grave that the Magistrate was forced to order firing, resulting in 12 persons being killed and 7 wounded.

A later report states that the Superintendent of Police was speared by a Mahomedan and as the Magistrate failed to persuade the mob to disperse, he was compelled to order firing. About 20 persons are reported to have been killed and about 40 wounded.—A.P.

MAGISTRATE AND POLICE ATTACKED**FIRING CASUALTIES.**

BARISAL, Mar. 2.

The situation having become critical, the Magistrate was forced to order firing of blank shots. Apparently this did not frighten the excited crowd who renewed their attack on the magistrate and police. There was actual firing and the Mahomedans dispersed but not before twelve have been killed and seven wounded.

POLICE SPDT. ATTACKED. A later message says that before the firing was ordered the Mahomedans attacked the Superintendent of Police with a spear. Twenty Mahomedans are reported to have been killed and about forty wounded. Their dead bodies are being brought here to the police lines.—A.P.

TERRIBLE CONFLAGRATION IN RANGOON**HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE RENDERED HOMELESS**

RANGOON, Mar. 2.

"Rangoon Times" reports to-day of a terrible conflagration which took place at Tavoy yesterday, when a great portion of the business quarter was completely gutted. The full extent of the damage is not yet known, but it has been estimated that about 300 buildings, mostly wood constructed, have been partially or wholly destroyed, including the building of the Chartered Banks Branch. Hundreds of people have been rendered homeless. But so far no loss of life has been reported. The cause of the fire is not yet known, but the strong wind blew at that time and fanned the flames which spread.—A.P.

"DO YOU WANT ASSISTANCE?"**GOVERNOR'S SYMPATHY FOR SUFFERERS.**

RANGOON, Mar. 2.

The following telegram has been despatched by His Excellency the Governor on 2nd March to the Deputy Commissioner of Tavoy:—"I am deeply distressed to hear of the disastrous fire. Please convey my sympathy to all who have suffered. Please also wire the extent of the damage. Do you want any assistance?"—A.P.

TACKLING OF CROPS' DISEASES.**MEASURES URGED BEFORE AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION**

LAHORE, Mar. 1.

The Royal Commission on Agriculture to-day concluded the examination of Dr. Milne. To Sir Henry Lawrence Dr. Milne admitted there was reasonable ground in the zamindars' complaint that they were not doing as much for diseases of crops as for human and cattle diseases. Sir Gangaram had demonstrated to the farmers that the things they did not believe in could be made a success. Grants to selected men had done great good to the State. The hydro-electric scheme when it came would be useful for lifting water for irrigation and for removing the sub-soil water that was harmful.

Mr. Strickland, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, the Punjab the next witness believed in elevators for graded grain for export. Ungraded grain served for internal consumption. The witness proposed broadcasting as a means of propaganda in simple Urdu or Hindi. He opposed takavi loans as unnecessary especially where co-operative societies existed. He favoured the separation of the veterinary department from the agricultural. He would prefer honorary men but they could not give their whole time. He declared that the co-operative movement was extending in all directions.

Sardar Harditsingh. Fruit Expert detailed several obstacles in the way of the fruit-growing industry including the lack of definite information and sound literature. Heavy water rates and rough handling by railway employees, packing and marketing difficulties and the difficulties of securing capital. He gave a description of his success in fruit cultivation on land granted by Government for the purpose.—A.P.

ANOTHER DOUBLE FOR BYRAMJEE.

SURPRISES AT FIRST SPRING MEETING

PORTSOY WINS CHEVELEY HANDICAP

Few winners came the way of a big holiday crowd at Mahalaxmi yesterday, and there were not many that could have gone home on good terms with themselves at the end of an afternoon of tame racing.

Mr. Eve who has been out of touch with fortune lately won the Cheveley Handicap with Portsoy.

Byramjee was again in the limelight for Silver Charm and The Fliver helped him to pull off a double.

Of special interest was the Helton Plate which was run off in two divisions. Maneck Beg's success in the second division was a fine performance, and Badia was another pony who comes into prominence as a result of his smashing victory yesterday.

Hoyt was seen to advantage in the saddle being twice in the all important position during the afternoon. Barnett secured another point and Bruce, Clarke, Ritchie, also rode a winner each.

The first division of the Pali Hill Plate attracted eighteen starters who were ridden by licensed riding boys. Hadir and Prince Jehan were best backed, the rest being at long odds in the market. A colourless race saw Anwar easily account for Mabrook and Hadir. Mr. Hazamy's pony made all the running and none looked like getting up to him. Prince Jehan was well in it for a mile but went out of it near home.

Cheerio and Amar fought out the finish of the other division, the former asserting his superiority in the end. Both were heavily supported, so it was quite a popular result. Three lengths away came Roi de Lait. This three year old is training on nicely and should do well with a further season in the country.

Improving on a previous performance Silver Charm annexed the Sydron Plate, with the favourite Bridault beaten into second place. Byramjee also had Pack Up in the "money," the gelding finishing a close head behind Bridault. A poor start had a lot to do with Lady Junior's failure for in a fast race she could never make up ground fast enough.

For the first division of the Melton Plate, Reality Haglan and Vershan absorbed the bulk of the betting. A fast run race saw Baden a speedy pony, ridden by Barnett make light of the opposition, winning with great ease from Hajlan. Nasrat scrambled home a bad third in front of Shabazman.

The Fliver ended the spoils in the St. Patrick's Handicap, thereby winning after a long spell of ineffectiveness. The five year old daughter of Flying Orb has been racing several seasons, but, though brilliantly speedy she could never get more than five furlongs. Henrietta was flashing on and Sea Fire kept the favourite Alpine out of a placing. Mr. Pine's new purchase ran a bad race and seemed quite unable to do the pace.

Mr. Eve's lively was to take for in the Cheveley Handicap, when Portsoy, a fair change came along to upset the odds on the favourite The Sloat. The chestnut has been several seasons in the country but until yesterday had never won a race. Barnett induced Krishnakumari to fill a placing but Starboard hardly ran up to expectations.

There was very open betting in the Leopardstown Plate, Hannonia, Brasidas and Vestington Planet being evenly backed. In a start that was now too good several horses suffered. Fire Star and Songe Dore were among the best away and this pair were ultimately concerned in a close finish, Fire Star under vigorous handling just outstaying the latter. Weight told its tale on Brasidas who after running well up to a point was beaten out of it near home, the late finishing Beaver Puff taking the minor placing.

Maneck Beg realised anticipations in the second division of the Milton Plate which he won in fine style after making a bad getaway. Heavily was also "there" and Ghurfa with Barnett in the saddle was a fast finishing third.

THE PALI HILL PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 1.4 miles.
Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500 and third Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs in Class III.

Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's ANWAR, 8-6, 1
Abdul Rahman
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's ANWAR, 8-6, 1
Rosario
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's HADIR, 2

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Favourites.—Reality bracket.
Winner trained by Abdul Wahid.

THE ST. PATRICK'S HANDICAP.—Dis-
tance 6 furlongs.
Winner Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,500; and third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for horses 3, 4, and 5 years old only in Classes I and II.

Mr. Certainy's THE FLIVER, 7-8, 1
Howell
Mr. Kelso's HENRIETTA, 3-8, Town-
send
Mr. G. E. D. Langley's SEAFIRE, 8-1,
Burn
Mr. Pine's Alpine, 8-0, A. C. Walker
Aldo Ran:—Santook 9-1; Dalcassian 8-1;
Caesonia 7-8; Ismet 7-2; Wildflower 6-7
carried 7-0.

Not Run:—Polychrome 7-1.
The Race: Wildflower stood off and took no part in the race. The Fliver settled down with the lead in front of Caesonia, Santook and Alpine. Seafire headed the others. The Fliver continued in from and won easily from Henrietta who came up late. Alpine who finished wide could manage a fourth.

Won by 1 1/2 lengths; 1 1/2 length;
Time.—1 min. 13 1/2 secs.
First totalisator paid Rs. 29.8 for win; and Rs. 17, Rs. 22 and Rs. 21 for places.
Second totalisator paid Rs. 29.8 for win; and Rs. 16, Rs. 18 and Rs. 10 for places.

Favourite:—Alpine.
Winner trained by Byramjee Rustomjee.

THE CHEVELEY HANDICAP.—Distance 1
mile.

Winner Rs. 7,500; second Rs. 2,500 and third Rs. 1,250. A handicap for horses in Class I that have not won a race value Rs. 10,000 or over or 12,000 or over, since 1st December, 1926, and for all horses in Class II.

Mr. Eve's PORTSOY, 8-5, J. W. Brace
Mrs. P. D. Bolton's THE SLOAT, 8-5
Townsend
S. S. Akkasahab Maharaj's KRISHNA
KUMARI, 8-7, Barnett
Mr. Marquis's Starboard, 8-1, Howell
Aldo Ran:—Stone Marten 9-7, Joe's Luck
9-0, Kaleidn 8-13, Katerfello 7-8.

Not Run:—Vainqueur 7-8.
The Race: A good start and on settling down Portsoy made the pace from the Sloat, Krishnakumari, Stone Marten and Starboard. Kaleidn trailed off the field at "five." The order was unchanged except that Starboard was running fourth. Portsoy showed the way round and went on to win easily from the start. Krishnakumari kept Starboard out of third place.

Won by 1 1/2 lengths; 3/4 length; 1 1/2
lengths.
Time.—1 min. 39 1/5 secs.
First totalisator paid Rs. 35.8 for win and Rs. 23, Rs. 13 and Rs. 23 for places.

Second totalisator paid Rs. 23.8 for win and Rs. 14, Rs. 6.8 and Rs. 11.8 for places.
Favourite:—The Sloat.
Winner trained by A. Hoyt.

THE LEOPARDSTOWN PLATE.—Distance
7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 5,000; second, Rs. 1,500 and third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for horses in Class II.

Mr. W. Lauder's FIRE STAR, 8-1, Ritchie
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's
SONGE DORE, 8-8, Herbert
Mr. J. A. Iran's BEAVER PUFF, 7-10,
Howell
Mr. H. Ismail's Brasidas, 9-0, Ashwood
Aldo Ran:—Footpad 8-10, The Bow 7-12,
Canterbury Lamb 8-1, Hannonia 8-6, Mur-
thansk 8-5, Vestington Planet 8-5, True Grace
8-0, Cuckoo 8-0.

Not Run:—Gallix 7-11.
The Race: A had start in which The Bow was badly left. Vestington Planet and Cuckoo also suffered. Fire Star dashed away with the lead closely followed by Songe Dore, Murmansak, Brasidas and True Grace. Hannonia was badly placed. Fire Star was never headed and won comfortably. Beaver Puff placed third with a late rush.

Won by 1 1/2 lengths; 3/4 length; 1 length.
Time.—1 min. 25 secs.
First totalisator paid Rs. 161 for win and Rs. 47, Rs. 83 and Rs. 66.8 for places.
Second totalisator paid Rs. 72.8 for win and Rs. 23.8, Rs. 31.8 and Rs. 25 for places.

Favourite:—Hannonia and Vestington Planet.
Winner trained by C. Jennings.

THE MELTON PLATE. Div. II.—Distance
6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250 and third Rs. 750. Terms for Arab ponies, 14 hands and under, landed on or since 1st July 1926, direct from the country of foaling.

Mr. N. Ardesbir's MANECK BEG, 8-3,
Clarke
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's HAW-
AD, 9-3, Herbert
Messrs. S. Mahalla and Abdulla A. A.
Karin's GHURFA, 9-3, Barnett
Mr. Abdulla Husein's Sadoon, 8-10,
Ahmed Ali
Aldo Ran:—Misk 8-3, Zaki Beg 8-2, Fal-
fool 8-10, Mercury (late Marconi in Iraq)
8-10, Back Bay 8-10, Company 8-10, Affret
8-2, Gallant 8-1, Elisir 7-12.

Not Run:—Joseph 8-6.
The Race: Gallant was the smartest away from the gate. Hawad soon took charge followed by Gallant, Sadoon and Company with Maneck Beg badly placed. There was hardly any change in this order till well into the straight where Maneck Beg came through to score easily. Ghurfa came late and finishing on placed third.

Won by 2 lengths; short head; 1 1/2
lengths.
Time.—1 min. 21 3/5 secs.
First totalisator paid Rs. 23.8 for win; and Rs. 13.8, Rs. 21 and Rs. 19 for places.
Second totalisator paid Rs. 12 for win and places Rs. 7-0, 12-0, 10-0.

Favourite:—Maneck Beg.
Winner trained by Cumberland.

BANDRA MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

(From a Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Feb. 27.

At a public meeting held in Bandra yesterday under the auspices of Gauraji Sava Mandal, presided over by Rao Sahab Javaharji Motiram, Mr. Hiralal M. Desai spoke of the coming elections and the Municipal administration of Bandra.

The President in introducing Mr. Hiralal to the audience said Mr. Hiralal had worked as a public worker in Santa Cruz and Laxmi Nagar (Khar). As Khar has now been linked with Bandra Municipality, Mr. Hiralal has offered himself as a candidate in the ensuing elections. He has rendered some valuable services for the general welfare of the public of Khar, and especially in getting the innumerable municipal grievances redressed. The voters in appreciation of his public spirit will support the candidature of a young energetic worker and will return him at the poll.

Mr. Hiralal then spoke on the Municipal Administration of Bandra and surveyed briefly the existing state of affairs which

"UNIQUE IN ITS FOLLY"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir,—Seldom has the civic hall of Bombay been the scene of such foam and fury, such petty-mindedness and gracelessness, such irrelevance and irresponsibility as was witnessed at its meeting to-day: Mr. Nariman's Resolution for the presentation of a civic address to Shapurji Saklatvala. Here are a few typical instances:—

(1) Dr. Viegas, whom the "Hindu Punch" styles as Dr. Gas, rose at the outset, and wanted to know, what Shapurji's Communist was? We expected Dr. Viegas to be better informed than this; but he played the trimmer, and not a tune by any means.

(2) Then stood the magniloquent Mody—as the "Hindu Punch" calls him. His was a speech of foam and fury. The extracts read out by him had evidently passed through the Bori Bunder Oracle! His was, indeed, a sad performance.

(3) Sadler still was the speech of the Hon. Sir Phiroze Sethna, which, though forceful in delivery betrayed gracelessness.

(4) Perhaps the saddest and most surprising utterance was that of Sir Dinshaw Petit. This writer has never heard from Sir Dinshaw's lips such irrelevant, irresponsible and address to Shapurji Saklatvala. Here are a few typical instances:—

(5) A section of the Corporation was roped in by the strenuous efforts of Messrs. Davies, Dumasia and Co!

(6) The speeches of Sir Pheroze, Sri H. P. Mody and Sir Dinshaw Petit showed that all their knowledge of Russia and Russian Government was based on all that appeared in the British and Anglo-Indian Press! Do they not know how even in the case of 16d. rates, these very papers are doing their level best to throw dust into the eyes of the Indian public?

(7) Poor Mr. Pirojshaw Marzban! He had his speech ready; he read it and re-read it; and it seemed so often that he was trying to deliver it. But he kept mum, and voted against Nariman!

It was a pity, that Mr. Nariman couldn't speak. Instead, Dr. Deshmukh spoke out his bold body. Mr. Hormann answered Messrs. Sethna and Mody's arguments pointedly, trenchantly and yet gracefully. And Mr. Hirji Behedin of the "Kaiser-Hind" put it very clearly, that Shapurji was an apostle of Non-violence; and though he and his friends could not see eye to eye with "Sak" on all matters, they could not do him honour that was due to him as an Indian Member of Parliament, as a fearless fighter for the cause of the poor and Labour, and as an Indian of International reputation.

But the house—or rather the "progressive" section of it—was tuned otherwise; officials were summoned to the tipple, J.P.s and nominated members. Their sole concern was this:—"Down with 'Sak,' for he is a Communist; and so turn down Nariman's Resolution!" If this is victory for Sir Pheroze, or Sri Mody or Sir Dinshaw Petit, they have our sympathies; for they have shown themselves clearly as the Champions of Capitalism and Imperialism in the Corporation, which are the declining factors of modern civilization.—Yours, etc.

B. F. BHARUCHA

MUSLIM MEDICAL STUDENTS

A social gathering of the Muslim Medical Union was held on Wednesday afternoon at the Grant Medical College pavilion on Kennedy Sea Face under the presidency of Dr. Jannmohamed I. Sayani. There was a large attendance of students and visitors. Among those present were Her Highness the Maharani of Mandi, Mrs. Atiya Fyze Rahamani, Dr. M. Fatma Jinnah, Dr. R. Row, Dr. F. Anwar Khan, Mr. A. M. Kajiji, Mr. Fazal Muraz, Mr. B. G. Hornimen, Mr. S. A. Breivi, Mr. M. T. Kaderbhoi, Dr. Ibrahim Husain, Mr. Sharif Sayani, Dr. V. L. Parmar and others.

A programme of sports was gone through. The feats of strength exhibited by B. S. Nanjiani were very much appreciated.

Mr. A. Hakim welcomed the guests and referred to the need of a Government Scholarship abroad. He specially welcomed Dr. Miss Fatma Jinnah and hoped they would have more Muslim lady doctors in the near future. Prizes were distributed to successful competitors in sports.

The president said that the one fault of those who knew the Indian science of medicine was that they did not disclose it to others. After partaking of refreshments and a vote of thanks to the president by Mr. F. G. Abbasi the gathering dispersed.

NEW EXECUTIVE FORMED.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 2.

At a meeting of the members of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee held at Mr. N. C. Chunder's residence Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta presiding, Mr. Akhil Chandra Dutta was elected president and Shrimati Sarala Das and Lalit Das, Vice-Presidents. Dr. J. M. Das Gupta, Secretary and Dr. B. C. Roy, Treasurer and an executive committee was formed with six members. It was decided to hold the office of the new executive in the College Street Market from tomorrow.—Free Press.

were in a lamentable condition. He strongly criticised the water supply imbroglio which had involved the Municipality in a huge loss of over Rs. 50,000 in one year. The speaker further pointed out that the Electoral Roll published by the Municipality was a sample of extreme negligence of those in charge of its preparation. An immediate necessity for a scheme of the Provident Fund for the teachers, the urgency of a well-developed recreation area, a proper drainage system were among the other points briefly dealt with by Mr. Hiralal. The speaker then made an appeal to support his candidature.

Messrs. Anjura and Kulkarni then exhorted the audience to support the candidature of Mr. Hiralal Desai, who was sure to justify his position if elected.

Mr. Gupta Advocaé spoke at length on the rotten condition of the Municipal affairs and the prevalence of party spirit in the Board. The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chair and the speaker, moved by Mr. Sutaria.

"FITTING MEMORIAL TO PRINCE'S VISIT."

GOVERNOR OPENS EXTENSION WARDS IN G. T. HOSPITAL.

"MEKKA" FOR POST-GRADUATE STUDENTS.

Before a large and distinguished gathering of the citizens of Bombay His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson the Governor of Bombay performed the opening ceremony of the extension of the Prince of Wales' wards and matron and sisters' quarters attached to Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital. Quite a number of M. L. C's participated in the august function.

His Excellency, on his arrival, was received by Major-General A. Hooton, the Hon. Sir P. C. Sethna, the Hon. Mr. Co-waji Jehangir, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Sir N. N. Wadia, Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Sir Temulji Nariman, Mr. R. M. Chino, Mr. C. W. E. Arbutnot and Lt. Col. I. T. Rose-Hutchinson, Superintendent, G. T. Hospital.

Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, chairman, presented the members of the Nursing Association Committee to His Excellency Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Chairman, presented the members of the Advisory Committee and the Superintendent presented the Honorary staff, the Resident Medical Officer and the Matron.

"MEKKA" OF STUDENTS.

Lt. Col. L. T. Rose-Hutchinson, the Superintendent, G. T. Hospital, opening the proceedings, informed that the foundation of Prince of Wales' Wards was laid by His Excellency only a couple of years ago in 1925. Continuing he said that the Wards formed part of a larger expansion scheme which the management had in view. A few other buildings would be opened in another two years. The speaker told that the Wards were built and equipped with the money that was donated to them out of Prince of Wales' Reception Fund. The motive power of the new expansion was supplied by His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson who always took a very keen interest in providing medical relief to the citizens of Bombay. Lt. Col. Rose-Hutchinson then narrated the circumstances that surrounded the new project. The Wards of the G. T. Hospital were extremely overcrowded and a lot of inconvenience was being felt. The new Wards supplied only a long and acutely felt want.

The speaker described the construction of the new Wards and told that there were 30 beds in all, half of which had already been fully equipped and were ready to be used and the other half were going to be equipped when the materials would be coming from England. In his opinion, the construction of the new Wards with an up-to-date equipment, would go a long way in furthering the cause of post-graduate studies in Medicine. He concluded by saying that in years to come the G. T. Hospital would be a veritable "Mekka" for post-graduate students.

IMMEDIATE NECESSITY.

Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, chairman of Advisory Committee, while welcoming His Excellency, laid stress on the immediate necessity of acquiring the land on Nakhoda Tank side for a few more constructions that were essential for the development of the G. T. Hospital. Incidentally he paid a well-deserved homage to Lt.-Col. L. T. Rose-Hutchinson for the very splendid work the latter was doing in connection with the Hospital. He humorously remarked that to think of the Hospital without Lt.-Col. Hutchinson was to think of sandwich without ham in it.

THE RECEPTION FUND

The Hon. Sir Phiroze C. Sethna, representing the donors of the Prince of Wales' Reception Fund, gave a brief history of that fund. Rs. 8,49,345 were collected, out of munificent public contributions to the Reception Fund. A sum of Rs. 3,51,390 was expended on various items of the grand reception which was accorded to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, such as feeding the poor, decorations, fire works and entertainments. The balance amounting to Rs. 4,98,026 was kept in the bank, which with the accumulation of interest had come to Rs. 5,19,455 when it was left to the disposal of the G. T. Hospital. The speaker expressed his gratitude to His Excellency for the remarkable zeal and interest with which His Excellency was helping the cause of medical relief. Concluding, he requested His excellency to declare the Wards open.

His Excellency was warmly ovated when he rose to read his inaugural address.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in the course of his speech in declaring the Prince of Wales Wards open of the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital. On Wednesday said:—

The Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, which is now being extended and improved, was opened in 1874, having been built at a cost of nearly four lakhs of rupees, of which one and a half lakhs were a donation from Mr. Gokuldas Tejpal.

We must, recognise that, in order to make our scheme a success, under-graduate and post-graduate teaching must be kept apart, for I believe the experience gained during the past thirty years in London amply bears this out. It is for this reason that the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital appears to be the most suitable for

a centre of post-graduate instruction in Bombay, and I am glad to learn that the present expansion scheme is being developed on lines that will provide the necessary facilities for eventually converting it into a post-graduate teaching centre. Very considerable expansion, as has been pointed out, will still be necessary before the Hospital can be regarded as completely equipped for this purpose, and funds on a generous scale will be required.

ROADSIDE AND CHRONIC CASES.

There are one or two other very important questions which have been raised. Firstly, there is the question of the acquisition of the Nakhoda Tank site, and I am doing all I can personally to expedite a settlement of this matter, which is of all-important interest to the future of the Hospital. Then there is the question, which has been raised this afternoon, of the difficulty in dealing with roadside and chronic cases, and it seems to me an obvious proposition that it would be real economy if these cases could be dealt with in infirmaries, or similar institutions, situated somewhere outside the boundaries of the City, and so make available more beds for the pressing needs of the population.

REQUIREMENTS OF INSTITUTIONS.

Two years ago I laid the foundation stone of these Wards I am to open to-day. That ceremony was practically the first in which I took part, having for its object the increase of hospital accommodation in the City. Since then many further steps on the road of real progress have been taken, but I fully agree with Sir Phiroze Sethna that mere increase in the number of beds will not suffice, expert doctors, efficient nurses, are necessary; wards for special subjects for ear, nose, throat, skin, and other diseases, until separate specialist hospitals are available are required; and a Library, Museum, X-ray, and Electrical Department are still more of the urgent requirements for this institution.

A GENEROUS OFFER.

Two of these most urgent needs can, I think, be met at once, owing to a very generous offer of assistance I received yesterday, Mr. Samaldas Purbhoo Das Jeevandas giving me the very welcome information that he was prepared to devote a sum of Rs. 75,000 for the provision of the X-ray and Medio-Electrical Department in this Hospital. I received this news too late to enter into details, but these requirements are some of our urgent needs here, as I have said, and I trust and feel confident that there will be no difficulty in accepting this most generous offer, with the very sincere thanks of all, and that this Department will be fully equipped by means of this money—which equipment will always be known as having been given in memory of Seth Devidas Purbhoo Das Kothari and Bai Hemkora Devidas by the sole surviving trustee, Mr. Samaldas Purbhoo Das Jeevandas.

FITTING MEMORIAL TO PRINCE.

I must express to Sir Phiroze Sethna, and to all the subscribers to the Prince of Wales Reception Fund, my warm appreciation of the public spirited manner in which they have devoted the balance of the Fund to the cause of hospital relief. I think you know well that I think, personally, that there is no more worthy object in Bombay, at the present time, for which it could have been utilised; and these Wards will, for all time, be a fitting memorial of the visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales to the City of Bombay. I now have much pleasure in declaring open the Prince of Wales Wards, and the Matron and Sisters' quarters.

FELLOWSHIP FOR HIS EXCELLENCY

Sir Temulji Nariman, on behalf of the management of G. T. Hospital, proposed a hearty vote of thanks to His Excellency. To the apparent delight of all assembled, he informed that a proposal was on foot of conferring upon His Excellency the Honorary Fellowships of the college of physicians and Surgeons, Bombay. The proposal was loudly applauded by the gathering. Mr. Rahimoola M. Chinoy seconded the vote of thanks which thereafter was carried with acclamation.

His Excellency was then escorted to his car, after which the gathering dispersed.

GANDHIJI'S VISIT TO MYSORE

BANGALORE DISTRICT BOARD TO PRESENT ADDRESS

BANGALORE, Mar. 2.

Citizens' Committees recently formed in various parts of Mysore State are now making arrangements to accord Mahatma Gandhi a fitting reception during his forthcoming visit. He is expected to reach Bangalore on April 12th and to tour for a week to important centres in the State. The re-constituted Bangalore District Board, at its first meeting, unanimously resolved to present an address of welcome to Mahatma Gandhi and appointed a Committee with Mr. Abdul Rahman the elected President of the Board as Chairman.—A. P.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITYS
EVOLUTIONMR. MUNSHI'S ELECTION
ADDRESS.A REMEDY TO WRONG
DONE BY CURZON.

Mr. K. M. Munshi, Advocate, who has announced his candidature for election to the Bombay University delivered on Sunday last a lecture at Suraj on some stages in the evolution of the Bombay University. He began by saying that he did not want to contest the election on behalf of any political party. He only wanted to help to the best of his ability in the matter of University Reform, on which topic the Bombay Government have a bill under their consideration.

After pointing out that he took prominent part in the Senate in launching a proposal for a separate University for Gujarat and in obtaining recognition for the vernaculars, Mr. Munshi said, Government will move the Bombay University Reform Bill in the July session and it is necessary that we should know how the University has developed until this day since its inception.

Continuing, Mr. Munshi said,—"It was Sir Charles Wood's historical memorandum on Education in 1854, which laid the foundation of Universities in India—not as places of instruction in themselves but in order to test the value of education obtained elsewhere. At that time the old model of the London University as an examining and affiliating organisation was the fashion of the day; and the English administrators in India followed the fashion.

As a result of this despatch, the University of Bombay was incorporated by Act XXII of 1857 and in the first B.A. Examination, which was held in 1861, Ranade and Bhandarkar took the first class. The University thus brought into existence as an examining body continued to be so until 1904. All that the University did was to set the courses, examine students, and confer degrees. It was, however, a University in which the views of Indian public men predominated and they were more keen to assert their independence against the Secretariat than to exercise domination over the culture imparted in the affiliated colleges.

About the end of the last century, some educationalists of England were fighting a glorious battle for transforming the examining University of London into a teaching and research University. A university, according to one school, was not merely a body supervising Colleges and conferring degrees, but a body which was the fountain head of culture and knowledge.

A RESIDENTIAL UNIVERSITY.
"I protest to you, gentlemen, that if I had to choose between a so-called University, which dispensed with residence and tutorial supervision, and gave its degrees to any person who passed an examination in a wide range of subjects, and a University which had no professors or examinations at all, but merely brought a number of young men together for three or four years, and then sent them away as the University of Oxford is said to have done some sixty years since, if I were asked which of these two methods was the better discipline of the intellect, which of the two courses was the successful in training, moulding, enlarging the mind, which sent out men more fitted for their secular duties, which produced better public men, men of the world, men whose names would descend to posterity, I have no hesitation in giving the preference to that University which did nothing, over that which exacted of its members an acquaintance with every science under the sun."

Under the Indian Universities Act the Universities ceased to be a body representative of public life that it was and only 10 members were to be elected on the Senate by the registered graduates and the other 10 more by the Faculties. Whereas before 1904, the Senate consisted of public men after 1904 it consisted of principally of Professors, who were Government nominees. Before, the striking figure of Sir Phirozejeebhoy Mehta made the Bombay University one of the minor theatres to his glorious public life; after 1904 it was a many-headed educational department of the Government and independent only to the extent of independence of the presiding Vice-Chancellor.

In 1924, the Government of Bombay appointed a committee on University Reforms, which published its report in 1925. The first recommendation was to concentrate the University buildings round about the present site of the University. This idea which was beautifully conceived, met the fate of the Back Bay Scheme and has receded into the region of unrealised dreams.

ENLARGEMENT OF SENATE.
Passing from these and many other questions of internal administration, the most important Constitutional change recommended by the Committee is the enlargement of the Senate. According to the recommendations the new Senate should consist of 150 members, 115 out of which are to be elected as follows:—(1) Registered Graduates 25; (2) Elected by public bodies and associations 24; (3) and (4) Representatives elected by Municipalities and District Local Boards 8; (5) Non-Official members of the Bombay Legislative Council 3; (6) and (7) Principals of recognised Arts and Professional Colleges 14; (8) and (9) Professors and other College Teachers 14; (10) Head Masters of recognised High Schools 3; Co-opted by the Senate 15.

It is by the creation of a representative Senate like this that the wrong done to the constitution of the University by Lord Curzon can be remedied, and the University be made the object of popular interest. Then alone will the Senate be able to draw, in the words of Sir Bartle Erere "to the Senate all the independent thought and educated ability available."

CIVIL AVIATION DEMAND PASSED

DELHI, March, 1.
The Assembly passed without division the supplementary demand for ten lakhs of rupees for Civil Aviation. Sir Basil Blackett replying to the debate pointed out that the first duty of the Director of Civil Aviation on his arrival would be to draw up a comprehensive scheme for training Indian boys for civil aviation.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY CURRICULUM.

(Continued from page 6.)
that during the first two years when a thorough training in the use of the English language should be given, the time is wasted in a futile attempt to introduce the student prematurely to English literature and literary and social history. The University has made a welcome innovation in prescribing a certain number of essays to be compulsorily written by students in each year; but on account of the fact that English professors are overloaded with other work the writing and the examination of essays is done most unsatisfactorily in most colleges.

DRASTIC CHANGE NEEDED.
The only remedy to this state of affairs would be a drastic change in the courses and the point of view of the Board of Studies. The burden of English studies should be lessened by reducing the number of papers from three to two—carrying together, say, 150 marks. (A paper of 80 marks on combined prose and poetry texts and a paper of 70 marks on English Composition, in which it would be necessary to pass separately.) The University should see that a prescribed number of essays is actually written and corrected with the students individually by professors in charge.

A GRAVE DEFECT.
But what is of real importance is that English Composition should be taught. It is no exaggeration to say that English Composition is not taught at all in most colleges. (The periods marked "Composition" in the college time tables mean the periods allotted to the reading of Rapid Reading texts.) What I mean is that certain periods should be definitely set apart in the time-table for the students to practise writing English and for the professors to teach them how to write. It would be useful if the paper is divided as follows:—The first section carrying half the marks for a theme for a short essay and the other section for a vernacular passage for translation and a passage for précis or paraphrase. This may seem to some a retrograde step but I firmly believe that the standard of Intermediate students is so low that they would benefit decidedly from practising regularly translation, précis or paraphrase. With only two papers in English the emphasis on the subject will be diminished and with one of these papers devoted to composition about half of the teaching of English will be concerned with imparting to the students a practical knowledge of the subject.

FREEDOM IN TEACHING METHODS.
The colleges should be left entirely free to follow their own methods in the teaching of English Composition. The may, if they like, teach a book of selected essays as models for class composition. But the choice of the book should be left to them. Such a change will be opposed by the people who believe that this will mean the lessening of the literary and the cultural value of University education. To them one can reply that this would enable the introduction of a paper, say in vernacular, which would amply remedy this defect; and any way it may be doubted how far the English texts as taught in the first two years in the colleges have any literary or cultural value.

A VICIOUS TENDENCY.
English takes as important a place in the B.A. Examination as in the Intermediate Arts. This course also consists of three papers: (i) Shakespeare (ii) One poet and one prose writer of the 19th century (iii) Rapid Reading Texts illustrating present day English life and thought. Nowadays the vogue at our University is the teaching of literature in its social setting. Students must now, study Elizabethan manners and customs before they can understand a Shakespearean comedy and must pay close attention to the staging of an Elizabethan play if they would appreciate a Shakespearean tragedy. Further they must follow all the movements of the modern English thought to understand their Rapid Reading texts. If one may make a guess, it would appear that the University has formed the B.A. compulsory English course not primarily for the study of the language or even the literature but for the study of English life. One cannot protest enough against this tendency. The University is doing nothing to acquaint students with or to make them think about modern Indian life. (I suppose all they need to know, they breathe through the atmosphere.) In the meanwhile it is engaged in a useless attempt to make the Indian students compulsorily comprehend such an alien, varied and complex life as the life of modern England. It is useless because the average Indian student is too far removed from it and cannot properly understand it.

A FALSE EMPHASIS.
It is the experience of all teachers of English that a Shakespearean tragedy is more easily followed than a modern problem play. Because the one deals with elements the other with the accidents of a particular epoch and civilization. The average student has no idea of the true nature of the relation between Labour and Capital in England. The social problems of England such as divorce evoke no interest in the student. Both the economic and the social structures of the two countries are poles apart and no useful purpose is served by trying to talk of English problems to the Indian student. This

LONDON NOTES.
THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT

BRITISH POLICY IN CHINA

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Feb. 10.
The Gas-House has opened. Amidst a Puppet-show of medieval mimicry usual on those occasions, the King delivered last Tuesday the opening speech, briefly outlining the policy of the Government for the next session. Curiously enough, the Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, the ex-Privy Counsellor, described "the speech as mean and meaningless." "Of the many King's speeches read to the House, very few were so mean and meaningless as the speech we heard yesterday," J. H. Thomas (Evening News). It is surely not meaningless, for shadowing as it does the attack on Trade Unions by the Tories. But one piously hopes that the one word, "traditional" in the speech is meaningless. "My Government will maintain our traditional policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of China." If Britain is going to pursue her "traditional" policy of non-interference, then God help China. Because all the world knows what it means. One hopes it will be otherwise; but it looks like being a vain hope. That very evening Mr. Baldwin had raised hopes that the Shanghai Defence Force would at least be diverted to Hongkong. Quoting the Cabinet resolution on the subject, he declared that "if they (the British representatives in China) consider that the emergency requires immediate disembarkation at Shanghai we shall act accordingly, if not the leading brigade will be held in readiness at Hongkong while the rest of the force is approaching."

Within twenty-four hours of this Premier's speech in the Commons, news comes from China that the first two British Battalions which had stopped for Hongkong have left for Shanghai. This is quite in keeping with the British tradition of sending troops in aid of the Chinese Government. The fact that toward has happened in the meanwhile so far as the safety of the British nationals in China is concerned, for whose protection only we are assured these troops are proceeding to China. On the contrary, the Canton Government had issued fresh instructions to subordinate organisations to force the evacuation and property of Britons in the various provinces are under the protection of the Government, and consequently local authorities should assure them every protection. We are only opposed to Imperialism and have no enmity towards any private individual. It should be remembered in this connection that throughout all the Chinese disturbances not a single British life has been lost. Besides the massacres of the innocents at Shanghai, Shamen and Wanshan, even at Hankow, it may be pointed out that it is the Chinese that were killed and not British. Chamberlain may ridicule the Peking Professors and bravely repudiate the fact that any Chinese were killed in the Hankow disturbances. But the "Times" correspondent as an eye-witness admits: "Several lost their lives in the 'ward sweep of the mob.'"

The truth is that these troops are proceeding not for the protection of British life and property, but for the interests of shady British finance. Mr. Lansbury's foot in the Albert Hall demonstration last Sunday. "Talk about sending an army to defend British nationals! You ought to send an army to defend Chinese Nationals!"
But Mr. Baldwin did one good turn in his speech by neatly exposing "the myths" of Mr. Macdonald about the supposed differences between the Foreign Office and the War Office; how the one did not know what the other was doing and was not responsible. Mr. Baldwin said "In regard to our China policy, he (Macdonald) discovered the strata of what he calls the Foreign Office and the War Office. I can assure him that these are myths he is pursuing. We have only one policy and that is the policy of His Majesty's Government." For this frankness, many thanks. Mr. Macdonald and other reactionary labour leaders have been anxiously these and similar myths in order to distract the attention of the working-classes from "the Hands-off China" movement of direct action by raising false hopes. While the Cantonese are busy in North, the massing of British troops in the rear near their Capital City might prove very dangerous. Similarly, Lord Parnau and other pundits of International law are endlessly discussing whether the League of Nations can or cannot interfere

again leads to a false emphasis. It tends to raise the propagandist above the literary man. Which is more important? Shaw's St. Joan or his contributions to the Fabian Essays. All this is carried to a ridiculous length by the efforts of the examiners. They expect the candidates to derive all sorts of ideas about English life from their texts—even about the rural landscape. Those who have not seen snow falling find it hard to visualize the scene and the great number of English flowers are but names to the Indian student. The whole tendency is, indeed, absurd.

(To Be Continued.)

UNIVERSITY REFORM.

CONTEST ELECTION ON SINGLE ISSUE.

Professors V. B. Naik, R. P. Sahasrabudhe and M. H. Parnau, honorary Secretaries of the Shiksha-vichar-Mandal have issued the following appeal to the graduate voters, who will soon be called upon to make their choice of one from among the many candidates, seeking election from the University constituency:—

TEST OF GRADUATE VOTERS' EARNESTNESS.

On behalf of the Shiksha-vichar Mandal, Ponnai, we appeal to the candidates for the seat, as well as to the voters of the Constituency, to see that the election is contested on the single issue of University Reform. It will be readily granted that the request is legitimate; for the University Constituency, more than any other, must show and will show the greatest keenness on question of University Reform. The request, however, has now obtained additional significance

in the Chinese question and when and how. As if after the Egyptian and Mosul crisis, the world has yet to learn that League exists not for the protection of the weak but for sanctifying the brigandage of the powerful. As long as there is no actual abatement in military preparations, these talks about peace and arbitration are nothing but different type of smoke-secrets, in contriving which both the Front benches are co-operating with each other.

The one thing that has delayed direct foreign intervention is the mutual rivalries of the Powers. But from the latest news from all quarters and the changing tone of the Japanese and American press, it seems that these rivalries might be temporarily reconciled in order to take strong action in China. Cynical observers say that things must any way be postponed until spring. In winter, there is not enough water in the Yangtze, you know, to make it navigable for the big war-ships of the World powers.

PRACTICE VERSUS PRECEPT.
In the meanwhile British and other steel magnates are reaping a big harvest by selling armaments to the Northern war-lords in direct contravention of the Arms Embargo of 1919 in which Great Britain, U.S.A. and the leading Governments of Europe undertook to restrain their subjects from exporting arms to China. Over £200,000 has been underwritten by a firm of Lloyd's brokers on the reinsurance of armaments proceeding from Europe to Wusung and Tientsin. A majority of Lloyd's brokers and many of the most reputable British insurance companies are "on the risk." The value of the armaments can be scarcely less than half a million Wusung and Tientsin are very near Shanghai and Tientsin, so the order is evidently for the northern war-lords. Another report states that over one hundred tanks are under construction by Vickers (the leading armament makers of Britain) for Japan and North China.

Sir Alfred Mond, the new Liberal recruit to the Tory Party would be leading the Diarch system of the China question. Here a few gems from his recent speech at Wines: "I do not know why we should negotiate with Mr. Chen. . . . The policy of subtle and fang has never been any use to the British Empire, and never will be." Besides being a big financier, Sir Alfred Mond is the organizer of the big British Chemical Combine. Remember the role of the Chemical industry in modern warfare and you might see some light.

MUSSOLINI AND CHINA.
The most significant and important development on the Chinese front is the definite alignment of Italy alongside of Britain. The Italian cruiser, San Giorgio would sail for China at the end of the month, carrying landing parties, among which will be a detachment of Fascist Militia. According to the Reuter it is understood that the most important part of Signor Mussolini's Note is the statement that Italy is ready to join England, even in using force, should the situation at Shanghai become critical. "Great Britain" according to the Impero, a leading Italian paper, "has chosen the right argument—Italy must imitate her this being the only way to extinguish anarchy and brigandage masked as Nationalism in China." So Churchill's recent visit to Italy has not been in vain. The Black-shirt Brigade might come very useful to some work in Shanghai that the British Tommy or the Indian Sikh might consider too dirty.

But Mussolini did not invent Fascism. The credit must be given to where it belongs. The British Black-and-Tane in Ireland first introduced it to Europe. Mussolini of course improved on the original British model. After its foreign journey, it might come back to the home-country, for ought we know. While Churchill was giving his benediction to Fascism Johnson Hyde, the Home Member, has ordered the formation of an uncertain type of Police force—"a special force of 1,500 strong of amateur constables to help the regular police," and this too in the quiet sleepy district of Hertfordshire with scarcely one head of population per square mile. But Hertfordshire is not so far from London. And as the Reds of London are daily getting redder, this irregular force from the neighbouring country might prove very useful.

ance in view of the answer recently given by His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson. To the deputation of the Syndicate in which His Excellency has suggested the possibility of a Bill for the reform of the Bombay University being brought before the Legislative Council during the next monsoon session. By voting on this single issue not only will the electors express their earnestness in the matter of University Reform, but their choice may help the framers of the Bill to obtain definite indication of the opinion of the members of this important Constituency on the recommendations of the University Reform Committee's Report.

When voting for a candidate, therefore, we expect every elector to ascertain that the candidate he is voting for will try his level best to secure.

(1) The reform of the Senate on a substantial elective basis.

(2) The conversion of the University of Bombay into a real teaching centre by—(a) Considerably developing post-graduate work under the supervision of the University and (b) relieving the pressure on the Bombay University by creating additional universities in different parts of the Presidency.

CABLE ITEMS.

LONDON, March 1.

Paris.—Under Rugby Union rules on Tuesday the Racing Club de France beat Newport by 17 points to 6.—Reuter's Special.

London.—Mr. John Fuller Graham has been appointed Judge of the Calcutta High Court, in succession to Sir Bennett Newbold who is retiring in March.—Reuter.

BRITISH POLICY IN
CHINA

THE MOTIVE BEHIND IT

MR. AND MRS. BERTRAND
RUSSEL IN THE "NATION"

The "Nation" the Athenaeum publishes the following letter from Mr. and Mrs. Bertrand Russell:—

It becomes increasingly difficult to read with patience your commentaries and warnings on the present situation in China. It is not time that all people of humane ideals and aims were frankly told that the despatch of the large forces that have gone to China is not only likely, but probably indeed, to provoke a war between us and the Chinese, in which there would not be a shadow of right or justification on our side, nor any possible final issue but shameful and deserved defeat, involving the almost complete loss of our already fast diminishing trade with the Chinese. In these circumstances all those who do not demand the immediate recall of all British forces from China, and the recognition of Cantonese rights in all provinces where the Cantonese rights have jurisdiction, are doing a great disservice, not only to the English people, but also even the misguided British merchants out in China, who still hope to extend their trade at the bayonet point as they did at the time of the opium wars.

Not long since you were urging the Government to explain the Wanshan incident. No English explanation has been given; and now to speak of the necessity of large forces in order to avoid a "repetition of the Wanshan fiasco." In what the fiasco consists is the fact that not more than one thousand Chinese were killed, and not more than one thousand Chinese houses destroyed? Surely Mr. Chen's "redomontade" on Imperialism has a considerable "bearing on the existing situation," when he is faced by the despatch of mere troops by a Power which has not hesitated to bombard without compensation or apology an open unfortified town. This act is against the laws of warfare, even were we at war with the Chinese.

The lives and persons of British nationals are in no danger. Persons of other nationality are walking about and doing business freely. It must be admitted, of course, that they have not been fit to take part in the recent shooting of Chinese as we have done. But it is time that the six thousand odd British in Shanghai faced the situation like the British gentlemen they claim to be. They are free to return to England, or to move northward if they do not like the Cantonese regime.

The Cantonese are the accepted and functioning Government now of the nine provinces, practically all the South and West of China. The treaty rights, about which we generally offer to "negotiate," were forced on China by war. No self-respecting Chinese Government could continue to accept them, and our trade and prestige in China stand to gain by their immediate abandonment. There is nothing outrageous or "impossible" in the whole of the Cantonese demands. They are modern people, ready for peace and trade. They have not taken nor will they take, unless bitterly provoked, the life of any foreigner not engaged in war with them. In fact they are a model of sweet reasonableness, in comparison with what the English would be like, had Chinese gunboats sailed up the Thames for a lark and bombarded Reading and Oxford.

Unless this Government is severely handled, telegraph agencies will soon be busy manufacturing "riots in Shanghai," and the British troops privately engaged in the Chinese civil war, on the side of the North against Canton.—Yours, etc.

BERTRAND RUSSEL
DORA RUSSEL

31, Sydney Street, S.W. 3,
January 29th, 1927.

(Mr. and Mrs. Russell appear to have written their letter before Sir Austen Chamberlain spoke at Birmingham last Saturday. After reading his speech, would they still suggest that the Shanghai Defence Force is "probably intended to provoke a war between us and the Chinese"? Ed. "Nation.")

ADJOURNMENT MOTION IN C. P.
COUNCIL.

NAGPUR, Mar. 1.

The Nagpur Central Provincial Relief Committee is deputed Mr. Ruikar, Secretary of the Provincial Trade Union Committee and Mr. Ogale, Editor of "Maharashtra," to organise relief on the branch lines. The Provincial Trade Unions Congress Committee has moved some of the C. P. Legislators to move an adjournment on the B. N. Railway strike in the C. P. Council, which meets on March 3 and it is understood a notice of adjournment motion will be given accordingly.—Free Press.

A new landing stage at Diamond Harbour has now been completed by the Eastern Bengal Railway and will be used for the first time on the 3rd instant when a contingent of tourists arriving by s.s. "Belgenland" will be landed and conveyed direct from Diamond Harbour to Darjeeling, Benares, and Calcutta by special trains.—A. P.

PROMISES UNFUL-
FILLED.ALLEGATIONS AGAINST
RAILWAY BOARD.WAIL OF PENINSULAR
LOCOMOTIVE CO. LD.

BOMBAY, Mar. 1.

The annual general meeting of the Peninsular Locomotive Co., Ltd. was held at Kodak House, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on Monday the 28th of February, 1927. Sir Fazlulbhy Currimbhoy presided. In proposing the adoption of the Directors' report and the annual balance sheet, Sir Fazlulbhy said:

"Since the directors' report was made there had been considerable negotiations with Government, and the Government having rejected all other proposals, the only alternative which remained to the company was that of selling the works of the company to Government. The company offered to abide by the decision of an independent valuation and in the alternative a greed to accept a sum of thirty lakhs of rupees as a compromise, but the Government refused to raise their offer for the works to more than twenty lakhs of rupees, and this offer in the terms of the Government's letter, dated 6th of January, 1927, has been provisionally accepted. It would be placed before a shareholders' meeting for ratification. In the meanwhile, we are examining whether the company can lay any claim against Government in any manner to retrieve the heavy loss to the shareholders which is inevitable in view of the very low price offered by Government."

"Both in the matter of locomotives as well as wagons this company which was led on by assurances and promises of Government has had unfortunate experiences and throughout the period of its existence it must be said that the company's request to manufacture and supply locomotives never received the close examination at the hands of the Railway Board which it should have received. Nor has any counter suggestion been made. With regard to wages we were led on to incur an expenditure of eight lakhs of rupees for completing the works and additional machinery for wagons, but it was made clear that Government were not in a position to place orders with this company for type wagons for which the company had organised the works. Every attempt to secure from Government a statement as to their future policy in the matter of placing orders for wagons failed."

"Every alternative which the company had offered to Government was rejected. It was then evident to young Directors that the risks of the trade had increased enormously and the prospects of the wagon trade had disappeared. The statement made by the Chief Commissioner for Railways in his last speech before the Council of State indicated that an equally unsatisfactory position had arisen with regard to locomotives. Under the circumstances the sale of the works was effected on the best terms possible."

The accounts for the year ending 30th April 1926 were adopted.

Messrs. Lovelock and Lewis were appointed auditors for the following year.—A. P.

"GOD IS THE ALL"

MR. JINARAJADASA'S MASTERLY
EXPOSITION

Though the lecture of Mr. C. Jinarajadasa (Vice-President of the Theosophical Society) had been advertised to commence at 6.15 p.m., the Gaiety Theatre stood crowded by times and it looked as though even they of the gentle sex died with the others to establish their majority. Students were to be seen in large numbers too and right to the minute the renowned speaker entered the hall accompanied by Mr. Jannadas Dwarakadas. Prior to the entrance into the hall, Mr. and Mrs. Jannarajadas were photographed.

Mr. Jannadas Dwarakadas, in introducing the lecturer to the audience, observed that this was the second lecture of Mr. Jinarajadasa and before the lecturer would enlighten the audience with the versions of God he had a very important duty to perform and that was to wish Mr. and Mrs. Jinarajadasa (who were leaving for Europe tomorrow, Wednesday) bon voyage on behalf of the Theosophists and all those that were present.

"It is stated in the Bible God made man in his own image but let it be said that man has made God in his own image," thus began the speaker and proceeded to state how it was that animals imagined that God was just like them with four legs and a tail and how men thought God must be something akin to themselves. No proper definition of God could be given and to get at 'the God' one has got to see the different versions of God. He must be something of a glorified and larger human being. There were but the embodiments of one great truth, were but the embodiments of one great truth, wherever there is any truth which helps man, whenever it comes that truth may lead part of the way. Man discovers the truth by studying the different religions, and realises that there is no religion higher than truth. All the religions are recognised as having some fragment of "Ekam Advitya." Even in Atheism, the religion which does not believe in the existence of God, are to be found certain aspects of "Ekam Advitya." God is the all, God is the very suffering of mankind. Sometimes, somewhere, must you worship the many gods before you can come to 'the God.'"

At the conclusion, the lecturer was garlanded.

A Calcutta message of March 1st says: It is understood that the legacy of Sir Surendranath Banerjee for poor and meritorious students of the Ripon College has been made over by his heir to the Trustees who have appointed a committee to settle the number and amount of stipends and the manner of their disposal with effect from July 1st.—A. P.

TEACHING OF HISTORY NEED FOR RESEARCH A SCHEME FOR BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

Mr. G.S. Sardesai, Member, Post-Graduate Board, Bombay University has submitted to the Board the following scheme for developing Post-graduate Research in Indian History in conjunction with the School of Economics and Sociology.

The subject of developing postgraduate department of Students has been under consideration of the University for some time now and the Board of Postgraduate Studies discussed it fully and has done me the honour of inviting me to submit a scheme at once feasible and correlated to the courses that exist for the development of a full school of historical research. Hence I beg to submit my proposal on this subject with the necessary reflections.

HISTORY ESSENTIAL FOR ECONOMICS AND SOCIOLOGY.

I must say at the outset that the University authorities owing to various reasons have not been able to clearly perceive the present conditions of research and environment particularly concerning the allied branches of History, Economics and Sociology, which are obviously so inter-related that none of the three can be detached from one another. No sufficient data can be found for investigating social and economic problems so long as the basic subject of history has not been properly dealt with. All the three branches should have been so inter-related simultaneously. But it is never too late to mend.

NEW IMPETUS AND ITS VALUE.

In recent times historical research has been earnestly carried on all over India by individuals and societies and by some of the universities also. The atmosphere is full of this spirit and the whole aspect of Indian history is fast changing not only as regards the ancient periods, on account of the excavations in Behrampur, Peshawar, Sind, Mysore and elsewhere, but also as regards the more modern periods since the Muhammadan conquest. If one takes a count of the various magazines and institutions throughout India, particularly in Bengal, Madras and U.P., one can easily understand how the whole history of India is changing from the crude accounts written by foreigners in the early days of British conquest. Very many well-authenticated facts have been brought to light by workers devoting their best abilities to this national task. Scholars in Madras have been able to construct a connected account of the dynasties of Southern India such as the Pandya, the Cholas, the Keralas and the various Nairs, etc., the scattered fragments of the old Vijayanagar Kingdom. History of Bengal, including its old language and literature has now been reconstructed. Similar investigations have been assiduously carried on as regards Hindi, Gujarati and Marathi. The Chattris, the Moghul Emperors have nearly all been rearranged on fresh evidence; Rushbrook Williams has investigated Babur, Mr. Qunungo Sher Shah and Humayun, Vincent Smith Akbar, Prof. Beni Prasad Chhajjra and Prof. Jadunath Sarkar and Irvine Abrangzeb and his successors. Similarly Rajwade and other workers in Maharashtra have entirely reconstructed the Maratha period from 1600-1800, together with Bahamani Kingdoms. The early Muhammadan period has unfortunately made little advance over the scraps of labour of Elliot and Dowson more than half a century ago. No account seems to have been taken of the profuse materials that exist on this period such as copper-plates, grants, coins, old historical poems and writings existing in Gujarat, Southern Rajputana, Kathiawar and Sind. Workers in Maharashtra have unearthed plentiful materials in old poetry, documents and papers dating as far back as 1000 A.D. Similar materials have been discovered in Gujarat also. To co-ordinate all this scattered work and put it into a shape necessary for an all-sided and truly national Indian history, is primarily the work of our University who, I hope, will realise its burdens and duties with respect to this important subject.

VALUE OF INDIAN HISTORY.
This subject of national history is dear to every Indian heart and is one in which Indians alone can materially help. Scholars from the West have taught us the methods of research which we have to apply to particular periods awaiting reconstruction. I need not expatiate in detail the value of Indian history to Indians. Ramesh, Surendranath Banerji and others have done it fully before long. Suffice it to say that people of all grades including Indian princes, sardars and descendants of historical families have all a desire of having their past history reconstructed on scientific lines, authentic evidence and will readily help in the project, provided the University takes the lead and makes an appeal towards that end.

EXISTING COURSES TO BE AMENDED.

The University has a present prescribed four periods in Indian History for post-graduate work namely, the Gupta period (320-600), the Early Muhammadan period (1186-1526), the Maratha period (1627-1762), and the British period (1819-1858). These, it will be noticed, cover "a very vast field" and while all are interesting and useful it would be advisable for the present to concentrate on those periods and their branches which concern the Bombay Presidency immediately and which would induce workers to collect materials which are fast disappearing and which need to be saved. Maharashtra has fortunately had some devoted scholars like Rajwade and Parasnis. A similar intensive effort deserves to be carried on in Gujarat and Kathiawar, as regards Gujarathi, Hindi, Persian and Sanskrit materials. So far as the Bombay University is concerned, the two main linguistic divisions for historical purposes are Marathi and Persian, both being complementary, materially inter-related and helpful. Unless both the divisions are studied properly and made to yield their results, neither the history of Gujarat nor that of Maharashtra can assume a complete shape. At present both the divisions are suffering for want of the Persian sources being properly investigated. In the translations of Elliot and Dowson, the Hindu version is not at all represented; while the Muhammadan writers have related their own story. We know very little of the accounts of the Hindus in the conquest by the Muhammadans. I would therefore suggest taking up for postgraduate studies the two middle periods, the Muhammadan and Maratha periods, although the others need not be entirely excluded. This will enable attention

BIGGEST EVENT IN CLASH OF EAST AND WEST.

TURKISH INTEREST IN CHINA.

TREASURES OF THE SULTANS.

(From Our Correspondent.)
STAMBOUL, Jan. 31.

Turkey is deeply interested in the present-day struggle for independence of the Chinese Nationalists as is seen from the following excerpts of a leader in the "Hakmet-i-Millie" and the "Milliet," the official dailies, from the pen of Agha Oughlu Ahmed Bey, the Deputy for Kars and joint-Editor of these papers:—

"The present-day Chinese struggle for independence is expected to be the biggest event in the wars which have been waged between East and West for the last 2,500 years. There have played on this bloody stage reputed actors as Alexander and Darius, Richard the Lion-hearted and Saladin, Constantine and Mohamed the Conqueror, Allenby and Mustafa Kemal but so far the struggle remained confined to Arabs and Turks on one side and German and Latin nations on the other. The Chinese struggle opens a new chapter in the history of this strife. None can doubt that when 400 millions of people demand a thing and strive for it, they are sure to succeed. When we look at another phase of this struggle and see that 300 millions of Indians are also trying to shake off the shackles of serfdom, we feel sure that the history of the world will take a new course henceforward; for, these two peoples together are equal to one half of the population of the world."

"Henceforward we are sure that East shall get a status equal to that of the West and shall secure an equitable treatment from the West—a fact which shall surely contribute to the well-being of the whole of humanity, orientals and occidentals both."

The readers shall realise that Turkey is much interested in the liberation movements of China and India and expects all the well-wishers of humanity in general and the East in particular to sympathise with the Chinese cause. The President of the 41st Annual Session of the Indian National Congress did well by referring to the question of the Asiatic Federation in his Presidential address, but much more is expected of Indians in this field. Let them not allow their troops to proceed to China to act as mercenaries of British Imperialism and as instruments to perpetuate Chinese slavery. Let them take a lesson from their past bitter experience in Iraq, Palestine and Syria. Let a whirlwind campaign be organised in the coun-

try against the British Campaign in China; resolutions in the Assembly alone will not do. Mass demonstrations and public meetings are necessary. In the case of Iraq, Turkey, Palestine and Syria, some of our Hindu countrymen accused the Moslems of having extra-territorial sympathies—though in reality that sympathy was nothing but a poor expatriation and atonement for the sins committed by them by allowing their soldiers to go to fight their Asiatic and Moslem brethren. But in the case of China, the Hindus and Moslems can unite whole-heartedly and help their Asiatic brethren in need, millions of whom are Moslems too. Can Asiatics expect that every Indian shall do his duty in this respect?

IMPERIAL OTTOMAN TREASURES.

On the proclamation of the Republican Regime in Turkey, the Seraglio Palace on the shores of the sea of Marmora, which once lodged within its walls the Byzantine Emperors and the earlier Rulers of the Ottoman Dynasty, was converted into a public museum. To those visitors who had seen the Mogul Palaces at Delhi and Agra, the Royal apartments in the Seraglio appeared no more than mere blocks of architecture without the least touch of artistic beauty. But the site of the Seraglio Palace and the natural scenery surrounding it is exquisite indeed. Last week its most precious parts were laid open to the eyes of the layman. The portals of the Imperial Ottoman Treasury now stand wide open to all and sundry who can afford to pay 50 piastres (12 annas) as the entry-fee. The gorgeous costumes of the Sultans from Mohammed the Conqueror downward; the encrusted swords set with priceless jewels; the thrones of solid gold inset with diamonds and sapphires; the emerald covered chandeliers brought by Selim I from Egypt and the throne of Shah Ismail Safavie of Persia bewilder the spectator who stands amazed at the enormous wealth heaped together within the saloons of the Treasury. His eye gets dazzled and he, puzzled by the lustre of so many jewels, begins to long to enjoy the free and healthy sunlight. One feature in the whole show attracts the eye of an Indian visitor specially, viz., the Imperial robes of Sultan Mohammed, the Conqueror of Constantinople are made of Indian fabric, Mark! Indians who clothed emperors in 1453, are obliged in 1927 to buy their loin-cloth from abroad! Such are the blessings showered upon India by the "hegemon" British Government!

being concentrated upon the 800 years A.D. 1000-1800, as regards all races and peoples covered by that period.

A SCHEME ROUGHLY FORMULATED.
We should build up with institutions already existing and a full school of Indian history can there be at once added to the two already existing for Economics and Sociology without any additional expenses for organization, machinery and building. Tutorial class alone will be needed and will not for some time require more than three persons, one head and two assistants. The Head Tutor should be a reputed scholar devoted to study and research who should be responsible to guide the whole school and its work on proper lines; the other two should be lecturers, one strong in Marathi and Sanskrit with ability to decipher old papers and dealing mainly with Maharashtra, the other strong in Persian, Gujarati and Hindi dealing mainly with Gujarat, Kathiawar and Southern Rajputana. On no account should the work be saddled upon already over-worked Professors, who have not made this subject their special study. It seems quite possible to secure for the Head Tutor an honorary worker so as to save his salary, but if one such be not available, I would put down his remuneration at Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,000 per month; and the lecturers at Rs. 250-400 each. Thus an outlay of Rs. 22,000 and about Rs. 2,000 more for books would be necessary, i.e., an amount of Rs. 24,000 at most, although it is quite possible to minimise it greatly. The present accommodation of the postgraduate institute will be sufficient and the same clerical establishment, peons, service and light can be utilized for this additional work.

CO-ORDINATION OF EFFORT.

The real position of historical studies in the Bombay Presidency is, as I have said, fully realised by a few, scattered genuine students in Gujarat and Maharashtra, but cannot be properly detailed in a note like this; nor am I sure that it is adequately represented on the management of the University either. The whole subject is at present nebulous, no definite books or reading could at this stage be definitely prescribed for the guidance of students. There are doleful heaps of scattered materials lying about in Maharashtra and Gujarat which await use at the hands of research-scholars. Such a task has room and need for all kinds of workers; and the work of bringing about co-ordination among them can only be undertaken by the University by creating a kind of nucleus or a training ground round which all outside activities could be centred. In fact the agitation of separate Universities for Poona and Ahmedabad has arisen mainly because the Bombay University does not give full scope for the natural development of linguistic and historical studies of the nation. Here is a subject in which neither the Government nor the University nor again the public could alone accomplish anything without co-operation of all. We know all have been helping in the matter all this time without tangible results; the Government have thrown open the Peshwa Daftar at Poona. The Bharat Bihari Mandal of Poona, the Parasnis Museum of Satara, the Watson Museum at Rajkot and the several Societies at Ahmedabad, are in vain struggling single-handed. There are no workers or research scholars who could make use of these col-

lections and produce useful contributions. The public are greedily availing of information about the doings of their ancestors and do not wish to remain forever contented with the accounts, miscellanea, history, supplied by foreign writers, not in direct touch with original materials. I think the University alone can give the subject and create the necessary interest, if it really cares to develop its teaching activities. I feel so confident about the success of the scheme that the University has only to make a start for a year or two and the public will welcome it both with funds and honorary work. Even now there are a few scholars and workers in Maharashtra and Gujarat who would readily respond to a call from the University for a course of half a dozen lectures each, in their special subject of study, such as history, literature, politics, economics and philosophy. As soon as a central school is brought into being, the services of such outside scholars of repute can easily be arranged to be linked in coordination with the main object.

Very many Indian princes and states desire to have their past history properly recorded from original documents and will gladly help the scheme with donations and chairs, if they see an earnest spirit of the University in that direction. Several of them have already small establishments of their own for historical purposes and need only the coordinating agency of the University to bring them together.

HOW TO RAISE THE FUNDS.

It is, I think, quite feasible to provide for Rs. 24,000 for five years by way of feeling our way. Rs. 6,000 have already been sanctioned for lectures at present. May I appeal to the University to grant another Rs. 6,000 out of the 10 per cent. income which is received from the Scholarship fund. The Government have just given a grant of Rs. 50,000 for postgraduate work out of which Rs. 6,000 can be spared without difficulty. This will perhaps be sufficient for a start. But the University can easily depend for the deficit being made up upon donations from the states and wealthy gentlemen, six of whom could easily be secured to contribute Rs. 1,000 each, annually, for five years, if the University sends out an earnest appeal. Let the appeal be started and I think, no doubt a response will come. The University has only to make a start for a year or two and supply the necessary funds. Thereafter the Government and the Bombay States of Maharashtra and Kathiawar will, it is hoped, not allow the scheme to fail for a deficit of Rs. 6,000 only.

The present arrangement of lectures is inadequate and hardly serves the purpose of steady postgraduate work. Any spasmodic effort by way of trial often proves worse than useless. What has been tried till now is more of the nature of the University extension and not postgraduate work and still less of research. That is why I wish to urge with all the fervour at my command that the money spent at present should be utilized in strengthening one complete postgraduate institute with full teaching staff, the various branches of urgent public utility. Such a course alone can sustain the reputation of the University to be a teaching body.

I have tried only to give a rough sketch of the necessities of the moment. Details can be easily arranged provided the main lines are acceptable.

BUDGET DISCUSSION IN "EMPTY HOUSE"

BENGAL COUNCIL ADJOURNED FOR WANT OF QUORUM.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 1.

In the empty House the Bengal Council proceeded to-day to discuss the general aspects of the Budget. Some 40 members including the officials were present. The galleries were practically empty. Gratification at the remission of provincial contribution was expressed by several members while others urged Government to take up the scheme of the late Mr. C. R. Das for a loan of five crores to improve the nation-building departments.

Sir Abdur Rahim wanted to know from the Finance Member the procedure he had adopted regarding the Ministers' salaries whether they had a joint responsibility. If they had, then the presentation of their salaries separately, said he, had no meaning. But if they had none then he concluded, the present procedure was justified.

The Finance Member had no opportunity to reply to the debate as at 6-30 the Council adjourned for want of a quorum till March 11, when there will be the voting on grants.—Free Press.

FIGHT FOR 16D. RATIO

"ENGINEERED BY BOMBAY CAPITALISTS"

CALCUTTA, March 1.

There was another dull debate in the Bengal Legislative Council today on the budget and after three hours' discussion the House had to be adjourned till 11th March for want of quorum. Several members spoke on the small allotments made for the Transferred Departments.

Mr. K. C. Roy Chowdhury, Labour Member, said they must resist the propitious demand of the Bombay financiers and industrialists to fix the ratio at sixteen pence per rupee. In support of his contention he quoted extracts from a letter written by the Swarajist leader, Mr. Satyendra Mitter, now confined in the Mandalay jail who said: "My views about the coming currency legislation are not in agreement with the Bombay capitalists. The real interest of the rupee will suffer at a lower rate of exchange. The interest of capitalists and the general public is at variance in this particular case. The whole propaganda of demanding sixteen pence per rupee is engineered by the Bombay capitalists in their own interest to hit Lancashire and to exploit the mill-hands of the Bombay cotton mills."

Sir Abdur Rahim said that in order to solve important problems all provincial Governments should meet the Government of India to discuss what should be done, and also suggest to start a modest loan policy for Bengal alone.—A.P.

DEFICIT BUDGET FOR MADRAS

"SEASON UNFAVOURABLE" FOR REVENUE.

MADRAS, March 1.

Mr. T. E. Moir, the Finance Member, presented the Budget estimates of the Government of Madras for 1927-28 in the Madras Legislative Council to-day. The estimate of revenues is Rs. 1,634.80 lakhs and that of expenditure Rs. 1,724.13 lakhs, or a deficit of Rs. 89.33 lakhs.

They were labouring under the disadvantages of an unfavourable season, said the Finance Member, which would affect the revenues of the coming as well as the current year. The Finance Member added that as far as the Government of India was concerned, the long fight was over. In the Budget presented yesterday Sir Basil Blackett announced the remission for Madras of 116 lakhs recurring and 49 lakhs non-recurring. The province would at last stand in full possession of its proper revenues.—A. P.

HEATED DEBATE.

The Madras Council granted today a sum of Rs. 50,000 to Government for the purchase of sera and vaccines required for inoculation of cattle against rinderpest. A heated discussion ensued on the Finance Member's resolution asking for the approval of the house for the continuation of the unfinished irrigation and civil works not provided for in the ensuing budget on certain conditions. The leaders of the opposition characterised the motion as illegal. After considerable discussion the motion was put and lost without a division.

Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyengar introduced a bill to amend the Madras Presidency Small Causes Courts Act giving jurisdiction to City Civil Court now vested in the High Court to try cases relating to title of property of small value. The bill was passed into law.

Two other official bills were then introduced and referred to Select Committees. The first was a bill to amend the Madras Prevention of Adulteration Act providing effective remedies against the sale of watered milk adulterated cream, butter, etc. The second was a Bill to repeal the Madras Planters Act.

The Council adjourned till Thursday.—A.P.

A MIXED RECEPTION.

CALCUTTA, March 1.

Sir Basil Blackett's fourth surplus budget presented in the Assembly yesterday has been accorded a mixed reception in the press. While the "Statesman" and "Englishman" congratulate the Finance Member on his achievement, the "Forward", "Bangalore" and "Basumat" adversely criticise the budget on different scores. In an Editorial entitled "Indians' Prosperity", the "Statesman" declares fortune has been kind to Sir Basil. But even his strongest critic will admit that he has deserved that kindness under the caption four years of surplus.

The "Englishman" states that between 1918 and 1923 India had a deficit budget the deficits totalling just Rs. 100 crores. Since Sir Basil's arrival, the realised sur-

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pluses of the Government on India have amounted to about Rs. 14.90 crores while the surplus for the year 1927-28 will, according to him, prove to be a recurrent. The "Forward" opines that judged by tests applied to the civilized Governments, Sir Basil has been a failure; in that he has made no handsome provision for the year for projects calculated to improve the social and moral well-being of the people. The "Bangalore" asserts that it is difficult to avoid suspicion, that remission of provincial contributions and proposal to grant special relief to Bombay has been prompted by a desire to capture votes, and specially to pacify Bombay. The "Basumat" thinks the Budget forebodes the real danger to Bengal in-as-much as Sir Basil makes it emphatically clear that he is not prepared to regard the remission of Bengal's contribution as permanent.—A. P.

DHULIA AND BOMBAY BUDGET.

REQUEST TO SAVE PARASNIS PAINTINGS.

(From A Correspondent.)

DHULIA, March 1.
The people of Dhulia met last night in public meeting and passed two resolutions on regarding disapproval of the budget makes no provision according to the Sathe Paragajay Scheme, expressing resentment at the conduct of the transferred side of the Government and requesting all members to bring pressure on the Minister, and the other urging upon Government and the Council to save Parasnis collections of old paintings by Government acquiring it.

A Free Press Message from Calcutta dated Feb. 28 says:—
The Secretary, Hindu Mission announces that Dr. Harindar, Rahman, brother of Maulana Akram Khan, the well-known Bengal Muslim leader, has embraced Hinduism and has been renamed Sanbhutan Ganguli in the presence of Padmraj Jain, Swami Satyananda, Pandit Sankarath and others.

RAJAGOPALACHARI IN BELGAUM.

"WEAR KHADDAR AND HELP VILLAGERS."

BELGAUM, Feb. 26.

The benefit performance in aid of the Red Cross which Mr. Shankarrao Sarauik, proprietor of the famous opera company, the Yeshwant Sangit Mandal, came off on Thursday evening. The famous topical play "Chalati Dunia" was staged before a crowded house and was a complete success. At the end of the 2nd act, Mrs. Pater presented a gold medal to Shankarrao and thanked him for his willing help.

RAJAGOPALACHARI IN BELGAUM.

On Friday, the 25th instant, Rajendra Prasad and Rajagopalachari, who did here to meet Mahatma Gandhi, tried to attend the meeting of the All-India Khadi Board, addressed a crowded meeting in the Maraji Temple. After Rajendra Babu had spoken of the present urgent necessity of the Khaddar movement in aid of the starving villages, Mr. Rajagopalachari addressed the meeting in his unique way for about an hour. After pointing out that cloth was a universal necessity along with food, he pointed out that in India the two could very easily be rendered mutually helpful, if we but make it a point to wear Khaddar.

COUNTRY'S OWN COMMISSION.

The Government too now see the necessity of keeping the agriculturist fairly prosperous, for otherwise, he would not have the money with which he is to buy British goods and therefore has come out with the Agricultural Commission. They are advising the necessity of scientific manner in their own way. The Khadi Board which is the country's own commission in this respect, advises the perfect and ideal scientific manner of utilising the money saved on cloth for the purposes of the starving ryot. The best means to achieve this is to use Khaddar and thus help the poor to earn an anna and half a day. People who give away 20 crores for drink to the Government per year should not grudge providing Gandhiji with a crore a year by way of helping his beneficial propaganda for Khaddar.



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MAHATMAJI IN MAHARASHTRA

FLOCKS OF VILLAGERS PURCHASE KHADDAR.

"THE WHEELMY ONLY LYRE."

In the course of his weekly letter to "Young India", M. D. writes:—

The Maharashtra tour began at the east corner of the Khandesh districts, went right through the centre of the two districts up to Shahade on the West and broke off at Dhulia, thence going South to the Nasik and Ahmednagar districts. Here is our itinerary:

9th February.—Pachora, Shendurni, Neri, Jamner, Bodwad, Edlabad, Warangpur, Phasaval.

10th February.—Rawer, Jalgaon.

11th February.—Pimale, Erandol, Dharangaon and Chopda.

12th February.—Amalner, Sindkheda, Chintana, Yikhran, Nimgul, Walvan, Jarkhed.

12th February.—Shahade, Dondaiche.

13th February.—Malpur, Dhulia.

14th February MONDAY.

15th February.—Sakri, Nijampur, Ner, Kusumbe Khed.

KHADDAR SALES.

As regards collections the tour was nearly as good a success as the C. P. and Berar one, thanks to Sjt. Manilal Kothari who had visited the important places in anticipation of the tour and helped Sjt. Dastane in making the collections. From the point of view of Khadi sales, the Khandesh tour may be said to have been a greater success than the Berar tour. People from the villages flocked everywhere and in some places practically exhausted the Khadi put up for sale. The fact is that Sjt. Dastane and Sjt. Thakkar have been actively carrying the message of Khadi from place to place, and their efforts have already begun to bear fruit. Sjt. Dastane has opened a little Ashram at Pimale where he is planning to provide for the training of workers in all the processes of cloth making.

In addition to the handsome purse given at Chopda, 1,40,000 yards of yarn were also presented to Gandhiji.

SALE OF GIFTS.

One of the special features of the tour was the auctioning of the caskets containing addresses at the meetings where they were given. The beginning was made at Jalgaon and the process was continued until Dhulia. "Don't you think friend," said Gandhiji "that in doing so I am in any way disregarding or belittling the love with which they are being given. On the contrary I propose to return the love, in the best manner I can, and that is by converting the caskets into money for the work which is nearest my heart and for which you are showering your love on me." The sentiment was appreciated everywhere, with the result that at a village like Shahade a trifling casket fetched as much as Rs. 300, and at Dondaiche the plate and other things fetched over Rs. 200.

There was another feature. Whereas in Berar the critics avoided us, during this tour they were good enough to give everywhere in writing their questions to be answered by Gandhiji at public meetings.

At Amalner for instance a doubt was expressed as to the utility of carrying the message of Khaddar to a mill area like that place. "There are 2,000 labourers here and they form the bulk of the population. Do you expect them to wear Khadi? Do you expect the mill-owners to wear Khadi? Gandhiji gave a lengthy reply.

WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD.

"The 330 rupees that the labourers have contributed to the purse," said Gandhiji, "are for me worth their weight in gold. But it is not for the first time that labourers are giving concrete expression to their sympathy. Even the millowners have done so and will do so in the conviction that they are helping a good cause, and the labourers are doing so because of their sympathy for a fellow labourer like myself. You may be employing 2,000 labourers here but do not forget that you tear them from the soil, do not forget that your mills can provide only a handful with labour, and can never find employment for the millions who must be rooted to the soil and who want more work. The question has been before the Royal Commission of Agriculture, the question is before the Viceroy and I challenge any one to find a better solution than the one I have placed before the country. Dr. Roy could not carry his chemical works to the famine areas in Begra and Khulna, he had to fall back on the spinning wheels. Let not your ambition be to concentrate thousands of spindles in a mill, but to convert every home into a spinning mill."

EXAMPLE OF ENGLAND.

"Do I seek to destroy the mill industry, I have often been asked. If I did I should not have pressed for the abolition of the excise duty. I want the mill industry to prosper—only I do not want it to prosper at the expense of the country. On the contrary if the interests of country demand that the industry should go, I should let it go without the slightest compunction. The millowners who support

BOMBAY CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

AN APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

The Conference of representatives of social organisations in Bombay which met at the Secretariat on February 17th under the chairmanship of the Hon. Mr. J. E. B. Henson formally endorsed the constitution of the Children's Aid Society on a permanent basis under the presidency of His Excellency the Governor in accordance with the recommendations of the Provisional Committee appointed by the Conference convened by Government in September 1926.

The Conference now appeals for the wholehearted support of the Children's Aid Society by public and by private charity.

The Society has been constituted as a non-official agency to supply the machinery needed for the working of Children's Act, to be the pivot for the co-ordination of existing agencies and voluntary workers and to collect and administer funds necessary for the maintenance of a Clearing House and Remand Home, for the opening in the future of a certified school for girls, for the employment of trained and experienced workers and for the assistance of other societies by capitation grants for services rendered under the Act.

A DUEL RESPONSIBILITY.

Responsibility for the provision of the necessary machinery is a dual one. Government has already generously responded by allocating to the Children's Aid Society for the period of five years to begin with the major part of the valuable site of the disused prison at Umarskhadi, by bearing the entire cost of demolition, reconstruction and repair and by budgeting for an initial grant of Rs. 21,000 for the coming year's expenditure. An appeal, therefore, is now being made to public and private charity. The essential machinery necessary for the working of the Act will be ready in the Umarskhadi site by April. Prompt and wholehearted response to this appeal for funds will enable the machinery to function, and the Bombay Children's Act can immediately be put in force.

A public meeting on this question will shortly be convened in Bombay to inaugurate the Children's Fund which it is hoped will meet with a response not less than that already made by Government. Meanwhile donations and subscriptions will be gratefully received and may be sent to the Honorary Treasurer, Mr. Kanji Dwarakadas, Yusuf Building, Esplanade Road, Fort.

The next All India 17th Vaidya Sammelan will take place at Patna in the forthcoming month of Chaitra Sambat 1984, i.e. April 1927. A reception committee has already been formed and Pt. Ramavatar Mishra Vaidya of Kadam Kuwan Patna has been elected General Secretary.

me understand my attitude and many want the movement to prosper, even if its prosperity should mean their loss.

"And you ask how those who produce mill-cloth may wear anything else. Do you know that in Manchester the manufacturers do not wear their own products? You need not mind your inability to use cloth produced by your own mills. The good Duchess of Sutherland saw the miserable plight of the poor islanders of Hebrides and placed spinning wheels and looms at their disposal. The citizens of Manchester, including millowners, do wear the handspun stuffs prepared by the Hebrides people, even at three times the cost of the mill stuff."

ALL PARTIES FOR KHADDAR.

I now come to Dhulia the place of which we have the pleasantest memories. It is the place in Maharashtra where the leading men have refused to allow their political differences to come in the way of their appreciation of the message of Khadi. It has the unique honour of a staunch Liberal like Sjt. Barve and a staunch Republican like Sjt. Jawadekar, working cheek by jowl with an Independent like Nanasaheb Dev and confirmed No-changers like Messrs. Thakkar and Balubhai Mehta. As the saintly Nanasaheb Dev, who is the link keeping these gems together, said: "Our friends in Poona are amazed at the way in which a seemingly unessential team like ours can pull well together. I told them, we sit together in a circle keeping our eyes fixed on a centre like say Khadi, whereas you in Poona sit with your eyes turned away from the centre. The result is that they have been able to enlist the sympathy of many vakils who unlike many places in the parts at least wear Khadi. Nanasaheb Dev with Barve, Thakkar, Balubhai Mehta and Ranadive brothers is now planning a scheme to reconstruct a village area, with Khadi work and temperance as the centre. As it is, even now Sjt. Thakkar goes from place to place instructing the villagers in social hygiene and sanitation and village economics and politics. He submits instructive fortnightly reports which the friends circulate amongst themselves and publish for the benefit of the people."

SPINNING WHILE SPEAKING.

The programme at Dhulia was heavy, but every thing was so ordered and quiet that Gandhiji could address 6 meetings during the day, spinning on his Charka throughout the speeches! "You will not," he said, "regard me impertinent if I go on spinning whilst I address you. I do so because of the wonderful stillness here, and because I think I can best respond to your affection by giving you an object lesson in the thing I most believe in. When Dr. Tagore came to our Ashram some years ago, I asked him, after the morning prayers were over, to address a few words to our boys. He said nothing, spoke nothing by way of apology, but sang one of his sweetest songs in his sweetest way and was quiet. That to my mind was the acme of his courtesy. He satisfied us with the best that his soul could give. I can only follow him in turning my wheel before you, which is my only lyre and through which I think



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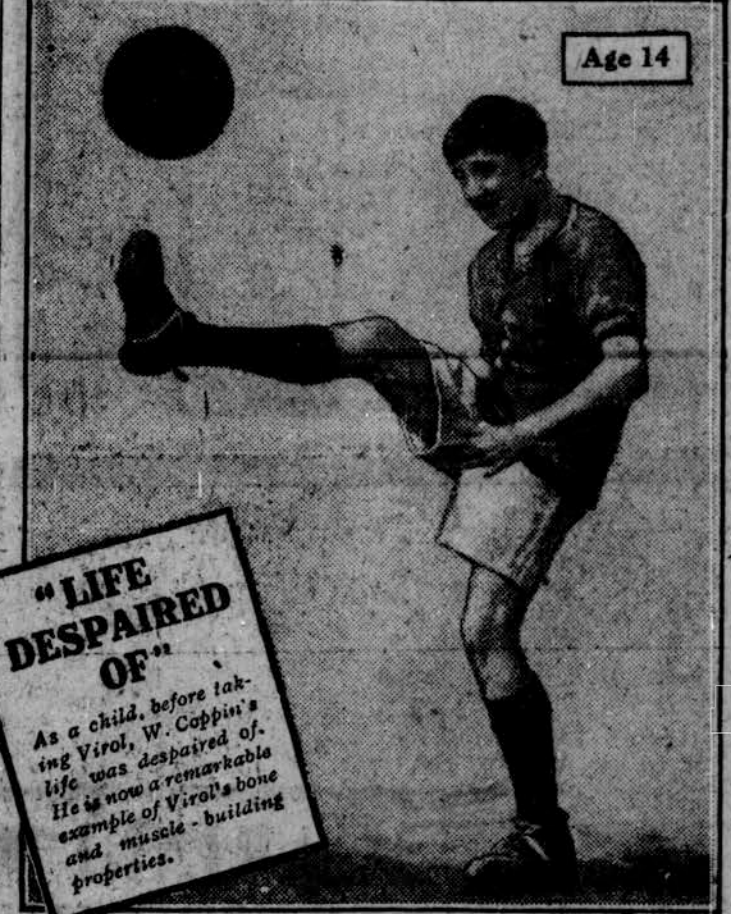
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